The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—James G. Blaine has been nominated by the Republicans of the Third Maine Congressional District.

—Mr. F. H. Keenan has retired from the editorship of the Indianapolis *Sentinel*, to follow his profession.

—Six masked men attacked Geo. Craig near Parker City, Pa., on Wednesday night, and took $350 from him.

—Cass Mattlock, the murderer of the Missouri movers at Rock Creek, Ark., last November, will be hung to-day.

—A slight shock of earthquake was felt in Salt Lake about twelve o'clock last Wednesday night, lasting about thirty seconds.

—Balloting for United States Senator was resumed in the Rhode Island Legislature yesterday, with no material change in the vote.

—A brakeman named S. Stewart, on the A. & G. W. R. R., fell under the train at Meadville, Pa., on Thursday morning, and was fatally injured.

—The Women's Temperance Convention at Springfield, Ohio, has adopted a constitution, and also a resolution to continue the crusade by street praying.

—The steamer Ambassador has arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., with the shore end of the new cable, and on the arrival of the Faraday the work of laying the cable will begin.

—At a meeting of the State Central Committee of the Massachusetts Labor Reform party, on Wednesday, it was finally decided to make no nomination for candidates for State officers this year.

—A State Mass Temperance Convention convened in Brownsville, Mo., yesterday, but the attendance was small. An excited discussion occurred on a proposition to endorse the Prohibition party of the United States.

—John Laws, an employe at the Ætna mills, Wheeling, attempted to shoot his wife last Wednesday night. Failing to shoot her, he fired two shots at her as she fled, and then shot himself in the head. No hopes are entertained of his recovery.

—Extensive preparations are being made for the second annual meeting of the Columbus (Ohio) Driving Park Association on July 1, 2, 3, and 4. Purses amounting to $10,300 are offered and seventy-two horses already entered from various States.

—A row occurred between two men named Rushenberger and Shean, at a house of ill-fame in Meadville, Pa., on Thursday morning, when the former drew a knife on the latter, inflicting fatal wounds. Shean died shortly after. Rushenberger was arrested.

—The Senate Committee on Postoffices and Postroads has agreed to report to the Senate that no further legislation is necessary to secure the transportation of an additional semi-monthly mail between San Francisco and China.

—At a meeting of the Buffalo Board of Trade resolutions were adopted requesting Lyman K. Bass to urge before Congress the adoption of the Clinton and Morris bill of 1811 appropriating money for the construction of the Erie Canal, which virtually provides for a free canal.

—The United States Circuit Court at Springfield, Ill., has decided against the application for the transfer of State Railway Commissioners' suits against the Chicago & Alton Railroad for violation of the new railway law from the State Courts to that court, and quashed the writ of certiorari.

—Governor Kellog, Col. Packard, Gov. Baker and Col. Sandidge, a committee representing the citizens of Louisiana, waited upon the President yesterday and thanked him in behalf of the whole people of the State of Louisiana for his prompt action in sending relief to the suffering inhabitants of the overflowed portion of that State.

—A dispatch from Clarksville, Tenn., gives an account of a fatal affray near that city. A party of negroes attacked the house of a man named Johnson, with stones, last Wednesday night, when one of Johnson's daughters fired at the crowd, the ball taking effect in the abdomen of a negro woman, who died twenty minutes afterward. The girl was herself struck on the head with a rock, producing a wound from which it is thought she will not recover.

—The National Butter and Egg Convention, which has been in session in Indianapolis, has adopted a series of resolutions, the chief point of which is the endorsement of a plan recently attempted by the New York Butter and Cheese Exchange looking to the establishment of an inspection system, through which the responsibility for inferior qualities may be located where it belongs, and recommending that a classification of butter should be made in all markets solely with regard to quality and without reference to locality of production.

STATE BREVITIES.

A Supposed mad dog was shot at Pottstown on Tuesday afternoon.

John Keppers has been appointed postmaster at Kaolin, Chester county.

A branch of the Young Men's Christian Association has been formed among railroad men at Erie.

Governor Hartranft has been elected president of the Gettysburg Battle field Memorial Association.

On the 23rd inst. the National Convention of lumber manufacturers and commission merchants will meet at Williamsport.

A young man named Parks, employed at the Athens Mills, Meadville, had his left hand sawed nearly off, Saturday, while at work in the mill.

The Waynesburg *Republican* announces that the potato bugs are thinning out. In some gardens in which the potatos were alive with them three weeks ago they have all disappeared.

Miles McDonald went bathing in French creek, near Phœnixville, on Sunday last, and on diving struck the bottom, injuring himself so badly that he died on Tuesday.

John Hamer was bathing in the creek, near Butler, Monday last, and venturing into deep water, was drowned. This makes three cases of drowning in the same creek within a month past.

On Thursday last a twelve year old son of Jacob Bunn, Pottstown, while with his father on a canal boat on the Schuylkill Canal, walked off the boat, while asleep, into the water and was drowned.

Saturday last while N. S. Kungle, who lives with her son Michael Kungle, about a mile and a half north of Greensburg, was at church, some person or persons entered the house and stole about $170 therefrom.

A little daughter of Mr. David Fisher accompanied her father to the woods near Huntington, Monday last, where he and others were peeling bark, and in some strange manner a falling tree caught the little one and pressed her against another tree, which caused her death a short time afterwards.

An old lady named Mrs. Sophia Rody met with a singular death in Dublin township, Huntingdon county, last week. While sewing with a needle she accidentally run the end with the eye in it under her finger nail, causing death in a short time. Erysipelas, it is said, resulted from the slight wound.

Miss Mat Bradbury, living near Brownsville, met with a very serious accident one day last week. A horse she was riding at the time, stumbled and threw her to the earth, and then fell upon her, breaking her arm, and inflicting other severe if not dangerous hurts, and rendering her unconscious for a long time.

Deputy Sheriff Ramsey, of Washington county, met with a severe accident recently. He was driving a two horse team attached to a vehicle, on the road near Amity, when the team took fright and ran off, throwing Mr. Ramsey out, and his leg catching on some part of the rubber, he was dragged a considerable distance, terribly lacerating the calf of his leg, and inflicting other severe wounds.

A miner named Robert Hall committed suicide at East Brady, on the 9th inst. While services were being held in the house over the remains of his wife, it was discovered that the husband and father was missing, whereupon search being instituted, his body was found in the wash house adjacent to his residence, suspended to a joist and quite dead. Five small children are left without father or mother.

A very sad accident happened in the family of Jacob Pitt, of West Chester, last Thursday morning. A bed, upon which a sleeping babe nine months old, had been pulled away from the wall at one end while the other end remained pretty close to a window. The mother came up stairs from her work, saw the child was all right, and went down to look after the other children. She returned a short time after and was horrified to see her dear little babe hanging by its neck between the bedstead and the window sill—choked to death. The little thing had rolled off the bed and caught as it fell in the manner mentioned.

Last Sunday, the wife of Thomas Mast, of West Bradford township, Chester county, while seated on the porch in front of her house, heard quite a commotion among her turkeys in a field across the road. She stepped over and there discovered a large-sized snake lying upon the lower rail of the fence "charming" the turkeys. She procured a hoe and made an attack upon the viper. The first cut she made, she missed the mark, when the snake started towards her, and in stepping backwards to get out of its reach her foot struck a stone and she fell down. She then called to her husband, who picked up a shovel and hurried to her assistance, but before he reached the spot Mrs. Mast had regained her feet, and with a few well-directed blows with the hoe, cut the reptile into that many pieces. The snake was nearly three feet in length, of a dirty brown color, and when angry his mouth and head appeared to swell out as broad as a man's hand.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FOREIGN.

Discord in the French Assembly.

Attempt to Form a New Majority.

A Battle Between Carlists and Republicans in Spain.

FRANCE.

Proposed Alliance.

Paris, June 18.—The Deputies of the Left Centre publish a note again inviting an alliance with the Right Centre, that both parties may establish a Republic. The Left Centre offer all the necessary constitutional guarantees, and declare that if an alliance is refused the Right Centre will be responsible for the possible return of the Empire.

Muzzling the Press.

The Government has commenced the prosecution of the proprietors of *La Figaro* and *La France*, Republican journals, for reprinting in those papers articles written by Rochefort, Adriand Talikand, Minister of Justice, publishes an order instructing the Commission to prepare immediately a new law for the regulation of the press.

Assembly Proceedings.

Paris, June 18.—In the Assembly to-day the clause in the municipal organization bill giving to the largest tax payers the right of membership in municipal councils was rejected —ayes 325, nays 373. The Left, the Bonapartists and a portion of the Right Centre voted with the majority. They regarded the clause as an attempt to restrict universal suffrage. This rejection will probably prove fatal to the bill. The announcement of the vote created considerable sensation.

Attempt to Form a New Majority.

The Right Centre is negotiating with the Right and with a portion of the Left Centre in the hope of forming a new majority a upon programme based on the bill submitted by M. Lambert de Saint Croix on the 15th inst. providing for the confirmation of President MacMahon's power, the organization of a Second Chamber, conferring the right upon President MacMahon to dissolve both branches, and the appointment of his successor by a joint convention of the two Chambers. The negotiations will probably prove abortive, the Left Centre adhering to the provisions of M. Casimere Perier's bill.

M. Fourtou, Minister of the Interior, expressed his willingness to accept as a compromise the limitation of the Government's right to appoint Mayors of cities for three years.

M. Dufaure intends, when the bill of M. Perier comes up for debate, to distinctly warn the Right that 335 Deputies are prepared to demand the dissolution of the Assembly if the organization of the Republic is prevented.

Personal.

M. Goulard is very sick.

M. Paul de Cassagnac is cited to appear before the Assize Court on Monday next to answer a charge of inciting citizens to hatred of each other.

American Postal Convention.

The Committee of Thirty have approved the report in favor of an American Postal Convention. The Assembly will probably ratify the report without further discussion.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Missing Earl.

London, June 18.—The missing Earl of Yarborough has been discovered in the Island of Jersey, and left there to-day for London in charge of a number of friends and police.

An Unfortunate Voyage.

The steamship Attrato, which sailed from London for New Zealand, and when near the Cape of Good Hope put back to England on account of an accident, sailing again from Plymouth, has arrived at Otago. A large proportion of her passengers were down with measles during the protracted voyage and thirty-two deaths occurred.

Rochefort.

London, June 18.—Rochefort reached this city last evening. His arrival at Euston station was unattended by any demonstration.

ITALY.

The American Pilgrims Scattering.

Rome, June 18.—The American pilgrims have scattered from Rome for rest and recreation. Some have gone to Venice and others to the mountains in the north of Italy.

The Pope Not to be Conciliated.

Rome, June 18.—At a reception of Cardinals by the Pope on Thursday, His Holiness mentioned that proposals had been received emanating from exiled political personages looking to a reconciliation between the Papacy and the the Italian Government. He declared, however, that he would yield nothing, that any concession on his part would be injurious to the Church and society.

SPAIN.

A Battle at Alsora.

London, June 18.—The *Times* says that Madrid reports an engagement at Alsora between a body of Carlists under Prince Alfonso, a brother of Don Carlos, and a force of Republicans, in which the former were defeated. The loss of Government troops is ten killed and eighty-five wounded. The insurgent loss is larger. Among the killed was Don Rasigue, a son of Henry of Bourbon, who fell at the head of a body of Carlist Zouaves.

THE CAPITAL.

A New Financial Measure.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

Conference Report on the Finance Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the finance bill came to an agreement this afternoon, making the report of the former committee the basis of their action. They struck out sections 3, 7, 8 and 9 of that report, which proposed to repeal so much of the national bank act as restricted the amount of circulating notes and provided for retaining and reducing United States notes until the maximum should be $300,000,000, and for exchanging such notes for bonds, &c., and added several sections with regard to a redistribution of the banking currency as heretofore recommended substantially by Comptroller Knox.

The bill provides that the amount of United States notes outstanding shall not exceed $382,000,000. $55,000,000 national bank notes are to be withdrawn from States having an excess of such notes as applications is made therefor from other States, and awarded to the latter, provided not over $30,000,000 be withdrawn during the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875. The title of the bill is amended to read as follows: "An act to fix the amount of United States notes, provide for the redistribution of national bank currency, and for other purposes."

SPORTING NEWS.

The Turf.

Fort Wayne, Ind., June 18.—At the Trotting Park this morning H. J. Reed's b. g. Frank trotted a mile against time in 2:38, the last half mile in 1:17.

San Francisco, June 18.—The Pacific Jockey Club of this city has determined to offer a purse of $25,000 for a running race, four miles and repeat, open to all horses in the world, the race to come off at the new track near Central Park on November 7th next, the first horse to receive $13,000, the second $5,000, the third $4,000, the fourth $3,000, three-year olds to carry ninety pounds, four-year olds one hundred and four, five-year olds one hundred and ten, and six and over one hundred and fourteen pounds. All horses from east of the Rock Mountains will be allowed $1,000 each, and all horses from Europe $1,500 each.

BOILER EXPLOSION.

Two Men Killed and Five Injured.

Toledo, O., June 18.—The boiler of Stevens & Co.'s wheel barrow factory in Coldwater, Mich., exploded this evening, killing Isaac Stevens, father of the proprietor, and John Hutchinson, a boy ten years old, and injuring the following: Wm. Voorhies, internally; V. Voorhies, in the chest; Sam. M. Williams, head and shoulders; William Marble, hurt on the head and back; and Wallace Culvri, badly bruised all over. All but William Voorhies will probably recover. The cause was a defective boiler.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Butter and Egg Convention

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

Indianapolis, June 18, 1874.

The Butter and Egg Convention has adjourned. O. M. Head, Esq., of Pittsburgh, was present, and has been of signal service to the cause. Governor Hendricks spoke to-day.

W.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The Bill to Provide a Government for the District of Columbia Passed.

Washington, June 18, 1874.

SENATE.

The Moiety Bill.

Mr. Scott called up the report of the Conference Committee on the moiety bill.

Debate ensued relative to fixing the salaries of collectors at New York, Boston, Philadelphia, San Francisco and New Orleans.

After discussion the report was agreed to without division.

Pensions.

Mr. Pratt, from the Committee on Pensions, reported a substitute for the House bill amendatory of the act to amend, revise and consolidate the laws relating to pensions. Placed on the calendar.

Double Track Freight Railway.

He also introduced a bill to charter a double track freight railroad from tide water of the Atlantic ocean to the Missouri river, and limit the rate of freight thereon. Referred to the Committee on Railroads.

District of Columbia.

The House bill to provide a Government for the District of Columbia was taken from the table and read by its title.

Southern Claims.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill for the payment of awards made by the Southern Claims Commission, the pending question being an amendment prepared by the Committee on Claims to strike out the appropriation of $45,161 to pay the claim of Bailey, of Louisiana.

The amendment was rejected—yeas 21, nays 33. The bill was then read the third time and passed.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. Wilson, from the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, made a report. He said the report had the concurrence of every member of the committee of both Houses. He would not ask its consideration now, but gave notice that he would call it up immediately after the expiration of the morning hour to-morrow.

Pacific Railroads.

Mr. Howe, from the Committee on Railroads, reported the House bill amendatory of the Pacific railroad act of July 2d, 1864, with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, which amendment provides that those portions of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific railroad and their branches upon which trains have been run during the past year, shall be accepted as completed within the meaning of the third section of the act of July 1st, 1862, and patents shall issue for lands granted in aid thereof as rapidly as the surveys of the United States are extended, which surveys shall be made at the cost of the Government. The amendment further repeals that portion of the act as required the grantees of said lands to pay the cost of the surveys. Placed on the calendar.

River and Harbor Appropriation Bill.

The Senate then took up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill.

An amendment of the House to the bill to encourage the establishment of public marine schools was concurred in, and the bill passed.

District of Columbia.

The bill to provide a government for the District of Columbia was then taken up.

After several ineffectual attempts to amend the bill it was read the third time and passed, as it came from the House without a roll call. When the negative was called for, Mr. Sargent was the only one who voted nay.

The Senate then went into executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

The Civil Rights Bill.

Mr. Butler (Mass.) asked unanimous consent to have the Senate civil rights bill taken from the Speaker's table and referred to the Judiciary Committee, remarking that it could be reported back this session. Objected to.

National Iron Moulders Union.

Mr. Field moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to incorporate the National Iron Moulders Union.

Mr. Garfield called attention to the fact that a song the incorporators there was named a President of Toronto, Canada.

Mr. Field modified the bill by striking out that name. The motion to suspend the rules was not seconded.

Amended Mining Law.

Mr. Lowe moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill to amend the mining law of the 10th of May, 1872. Agreed to.

Troops in the Southern States.

Mr. Mills moved to suspend the rules and pass a bill for the removal of troops from the Southern States and placing them on the frontier of Texas to protect settlements against Indians. Rejected.

The Moiety Bill.

Mr. E. H. Roberts made a conference report on the moiety bill, which was agreed to.

Adjourned.

WEATHER REPORT.

War Department,
Office of the Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, D. C., 1 A. M., June 19, 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, clearing weather will prevail, with north or west winds, slight changes in temperature and rising barometer.

For the Middle States, clear and warmer weather, with north or west winds, and rising barometer.

For the lake region, the Northwest, Tennessee and the Ohio Valley, generally clear and warm weather, winds shifting to easterly or southerly, and stationary or falling barometer.

For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, fair weather, with light rains near the coasts, a slight rise of temperature, light or gentle winds, and continued high barometer.

The upper Ohio river will fall slowly during the day.

Daily Bulletin.

Office of Observatory,
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 76; Cincinnati, clear, thermometer 74; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 76; Indianapolis, Ind., clear, thermometer 77; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 75; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 75; Leavenworth, Kan., clear, thermometer 78; Louisville, Ky., clear, thermometer 78; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 85; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 78; Pittsburg, clear, thermometer 64; Shreveport, cloudy, thermometer 74; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 77; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 77; La Crosse, Wisconsin, clear, thermometer 76; St. Paul, Minn., clear, thermometer 75; Vicksburg, Miss., clear, thermometer 74

Geo. H. Rohe, Observer.

POLITICAL.

Maine Republican State Convention.

Augusta, Me., June 18.—The Republican State Convention met to day. Nelson Dingley, Jr., was unanimously nominated for re-election as Governor. Resolutions were adopted in favor of the early resumption of specie payments, approving President Grant's veto of the currency bill, reiterating former declarations of the principles of the party, and recognizing the necessity for judicious liquor laws.

Primary Elections in Titusville.

Titusville, June 18.—The primary elections for Congressmen to-day will be very close. The returns thus far give S. Newton Pelis, of Meadville, a small majority.

CITY SURVEYS.

Routine Business Disposed of Yesterday.

The Survey Committee of Councils held a special meeting yesterday afternoon in the Common Council Chamber.

The City Engineer was ordered to report a grade for Thomas street from Regina avenue, to the Brownsville road, Twenty-seventh ward. A petition for a change of grade on Walnut alley between Seventh and Eighth streets, South, was referred to the Street Committee. A petition for the location of a twenty foot alley to connect Church street and the public road at the head of Eighteenth street in the Twenty-seventh ward, South, was laid over. A resolution inquiring into the grade of Washington avenue in the Thirty-first ward, was referred to the City Engineer. A petition for a change of grade on Bedford avenue was referred to a sub-committee. Petition for the relocation of Neville street in the Twentieth ward, was referred to the City Engineer, with instructions to prepare a plan and then report to a sub committee.

Remonstrance against a uniform grade on Dinwiddie street, between Center avenue and Fifth avenue. Received and filed.

The Committee on the relocation of Forward street, submitted a report, but before any action was taken it was decided that the entire committee should go out and make an examination into the matter.

An ordinance locating Clay alley, from Webster to Wylie avenues, was ordered to be returned to Councils with an affirmative recommendation.

Mr. Morrison, from the sub-Committee on change of grade on Lincoln avenue, reported in favor of making the cut on the extreme top of the present road at Coleman's Barn, thirteen feet, and from that point a uniform grade west to the first break in the grade on the present adopted profils. The report was received and filed, and an ordinance ordered to be prepared making the cut at Center street thirteen, instead of eighteen feet.

The City Engineer was instructed to prepare a plan of stresss in Woolslayer's property in the Sixteenth ward.

An ordinance was ordered for the location of Main street, from Carson street to the Ohio river.

The City Engineer was instructed to purchase such material as may be needed for his office, and also such stone and locust landmarks as may be wanted, and the Committee adjourned.

COMMENCEMENT EXERCISES.

Anniversary Exhibition by the Graduates of the Central High School at Library Hall—A Performance of Rare Interest —Remarkable Success—The Graduates.

Last evening the annual anniversary exercises of the Pittsburgh Central High School was held at Library Hall. The house was crowded to overflowing by the friends of the institution. The atmosphere was a little too warm for physical comfort, and the ladies present kept their fans in constant motion.

Dr. Jillson presided on the stage, which was occupied by the faculty of the institution, members of the Central Board of Education, and the graduating classes. The press had a private box reserved for their accommodation. The exercises were commenced by Dr. Jillson, introducing Rev. Dr. Scovel, who led in prayer. The orchestra, under lead of Prof. Joel M. Darling, then gave some very acceptable music, after which Mr. George H. White delivered an oration, "Effects of Climate on Man," which was a masterly production, and delivered in a forcible manner. Miss Annie E. Diehl followed with an original essay, "Minstrelsy," in which the origin of the art was traced. It was a meritorious production and read in a natural style by the young lady. After this, Class B, sang "Merrily Sing," in good time and in an acceptable manner. Miss Mary P. Squier, gave an essay, "Art Education," which she read in an eloquent manner, throwing force and character into the production, which was in itself a meritorious one, and of a decidedly original style. It showed that the lady had thoroughly studied the subject upon which she had written, and of her capability to command adequate and beautiful language to express her ideas. Mr. David T. Reed next delivered an oration on "Dr. Living stone." He threw much force in its delivery, and displayed considerable eloquence and oratorical ability.

"Sweet Spirit Hear My Prayer," was then sung by Miss Lida Wilkinson, with much sweetness and feeling and received a deserved encore, when she sang "Katie's Letter" in an simple and unaffected manner, and with even more sweetness than the previous song.

Miss Emilia Arensberg followed in an essay entitled the "Ilium of Homer," which was a production showing considerable literary ability, and was read by the lady in a very graceful manner, and showed her to possess remarkable elocutionary powers.

Mr. Wm. B. Conrad next recited "Die Jungfrau Von Orleans," which he spoke in German, in a masterly style, though the audience did not evidently appreciate it.

The B class again enlivened the exercises with another chorus, which they sang in good style and well together, showing thorough vocal training. Miss Clementine G. Rees followed in an essay, "Goddess of Worry." This was a humorous production of much merit, and showed that the lady understood the subject which she attempted to describe. Her reading, too, was in keeping with her subject, and showed care and study. Mr. Wm. G. Lindsay next delivered an oration, "The Earth's Future," in good style. "Oft in the Stilly Night," a duet, was next sung by Miss Estella McCullough and Miss Lida Wilkinson, feelingly and with beautiful effect, and was appreciated fully by the audience, which demanded an enthusiastic encore, which was given, by the young ladies repeating the last verse of the song.

An essay, "Gas Light," was next delivered by Miss Mary L. Park. The young lady traced the origin of gas down to the present time. Her effort was an able one, and she read it in a natural manner.

Mr. Harry S. Hill followed with an oration,—"Lack of Reverence in American Character." The production showed much ability on the part of the young gentleman, but it may be called somewhat reckless, and in some points, looking for effect, was too much discontented.

A quartette, "Speak to Me, Speak," was next sung by Misses Millie Perkins and Allee Clark and Mr. Frank Hartman and Prof. Joel W. Darling, in good style, and in a manner which reflected great credit upon the teacher of music, Prof. Darling.

The valedictory was then delivered by Miss Elizabeth Arensberg, entitled, "The Marble Waiteth." It was an effort that showed thorough literary ability and exquisite taste. Her manner of delivery was feelingly and eloquent, and showed the young lady to possess rare talent of a very high character. She was listened to with a marked attention and greeted with loud applause at its conclusion. The B class followed with another chorus, when the diplomas were delivered to the following graduates:

Academical Department.—Elizabeth Arensberg, Emilia Arensberg, William Raphael Conrad, George Stewart Davison, Mary Eliza Dickson, Annie Elizabeth Diehl, Emma Ruth Ingham, Margaret Dursing, Mary Eliza Hartman, Harry Sumner Hill, Charles Herman Hofmann, Augustus Charles Hoyer, Ada Zulah Kennedy, William George Lindsay, William Thomas Littell, Ella Shilde Martin, Marjana Miller, Mary Josephine Donald Mixon, William Mason McElroy, George Mead Hailey, Mary Louisa Park, David Templeton Reed, Clementine Garrison Rees, Ogden Russell, Charles Stoner Shaw, Mary Permelia Squier, Jane Stewart, George Herbert Stewart, Charles William Wightman, George Wright.—30.

Normal Department.—Kate Eliza Barton, Clara Mary Cooley, Mary Ellen Evans, Marion Taylor Gibson, Margaret Acheson McCutcheon, Ruth Ella Nelson, Laura Amelia Phillips, Catherine Rose Schumacher, Clara Cecilia Steel, Anna Slattery, Martha Troop, America Webb Wallace, Emma Rosa Welsen.—13.

Commercial Department.—Henry William Buddemyer, Peter Agustus Bier, Thomas Somerville Cunningham, Wm. Alexander Baxter Dalzell, John Wilson Fleming, Israel Arthur Gilchrist, John Jay Hill, Harry Clay Hunter, James Harvey Harrison, Joseph Errett Johnson, Philip Keller, Charles Mitchell, William McCracken, Charles Richard North, Charles Su zzer, John Leock Sheppard, Charles Miller Shaffer, Edmund Titus Smith, John Henry Seiferth, William James Todd, George Emanuel Walters—21.

The Benediction was then prono need and the exercises were over.

The entire affair was a remarkable success and reflects much upon the Faculty through out. The cultivation of elocution, as shown by the performance of the graduates last evening, is something that deserves to be encouraged, and shows that Prof. Wm. Mason Evans has not neglected his work and that he is a practical teacher.

The entire performance was entertaining, nothing occurring to mar it in the least. Bouquets were pleuteously given to the several young ladies and gentlemen who participated in the programme, by their friends present.

DEFENDING THEIR DOMAINS.

A Timely Warning to Trespassing Sportsmen.

The farmers of South Fayette township, who have been afflicted by the unwelcome visits of embryo Nimrods, have found forbearance no longer possible, and have accordingly issued the following:

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the farmers of South Fayette township, Allegheny county, feeling themselves imposed on daily by a reckless set of hunters trespassing on their farms, in many instances throwing down fences, making game of their domestic fowls and inoffensive birds, contrary to law, as well as shooting the game in their private demesne, already almost exhausted by reason of these trespasses shooting the same out of season, to the manifest injury and annoyance, whereas, cattle and other farm stock are worried, and sometimes shot, by intruding dogs and men, or boys, the entreaties of the farmers to desist being in answer to insult and assault.

Now in consideration of the aforesaid grievances, and for the better protection of themselves from contumely and insult; as well as for the protection of game, domestic animals and the sake of a peaceful neighborhood. The undersigned farmers of the township aforesaid, hereby forbid all and every person from hunting or trespassing on their respective farms at any and all times or seasons without written permission of the proprietors, and hereby give notice and warning of their determination to enforce the law against all its violaters—and any man or boy of the township having knowledge of such trespass, and neglecting or refusing to make information before a Justice of the Peace against the offender, will himself be denied the privilege of hunting on the grounds of the undersigned, both in season and out of season, and if such shall themselves offend, the full penalty of the law will be enforced against them as against strangers. These penalties are very severe—$16 for every partridge—and similar or less sums for every variety of game shot or in possession out of season. The purpose here proclaimed will be strictly adhered to.

Signed,

Moses Collins,	Jacob Jordan,
Joseph Hickman,	S. A. Jordan,
Joseph Hanna,	John Hickman,
W. Wallace,	Joseph Boyce,
Moses Hickman,	W. Patterson,
Jacob Hanna,	John S. Lesmett.
G. Y. Coulter,	

CITY PROPERTY.

Improvements in Behalf of the Municipality.

The Committee on City Property met last night in the City Clerk's office, Mr. Hunter presiding. A proposal from Brown & Co., lumber merchants, to rent a lot belonging to the city in the 17th ward, on the bank of the Allegheny river, with corner on Forty-first street, at an annual rental of $350 for a term of three years, with privilege of five, was refrred to the City Attorney for an opinion as to the power of the committee. The Building Committee reported that they had authorized the architect to direct the contractor to lay heavy timbers in the foundation trenches for the Thirty sixth ward station house. The action of the Building Committee was approved. The pay roll was approved as follows: Estimate No. 1 on Thirtieth ward station, $1,660; estimate No. 1 on Thirty-sixth ward station, $200; T. D. Evans, Architect, on account), $100. The bill of S. M. Boyd for coal furnished to the 24th ward House, amounting to $20.25, was referred to the Fire Commission. Mr. Kerr called attention to the condition of the well of the Thirteenth ward station, and suggested that a sewer be constructed. Referred to sub-Committee. The Committee adjourned to meet to-day at three o'clock.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....Commencements are popular now.

....Deputy Mayor Irwin disposed of eight disorderlies yesterday. They sailed for the Workhouse.

....College graduates are floating around lively just now, full of happiness, with bright expectations.

....The Common Council of Allegheny, will meet in special session to-night to enjoy another wrestle with the Federal street grade question.

....A slight fire was discovered on the Butler Exchange, on Ohio street, Allegheny, last evening, and was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

....On Wednesday night Mr. Wm. Bader, the butcher, accidentally drove over the embankment in Ohio street, Allegheny, near Herr's Island, and was somewhat bruised.

....Within a day or two Meat Inspector Lindsay has been confiscating by the wholesale the diseased meat of unconscionable butchers who will insist in imposing on the public.

....In the afternoon, about 3 o'clock, one of Samuel Reynold's foundry teams ran off on Chestnut street and the driver, named Fischer, was thrown out and had one of his arms fractured.

....Pilots Gardiner Jackson and John A. Buch of the steamers 'James Caldwell" and "Cnssewago" have been suspended by the Local Inspectors for colliding on the 22nd of May, near the Point.

....The alarm of fire yesterday morning was occasioned by the burning of the chimney of a dwelling house, near the corner of Logan street and Bedford avenue. It was extinguished with a few buckets of water.

....On Wednesday afternoon the house of Mr. Lagard, on Main street, near Walnut street, Allegheny, was entered by a thief during the temporary absence of the members of the family and a silver watch stolen.

....Mrs. Bowden, residing corner of Smithfield street and Third avenue, was knocked down by a team, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street, yesterday, and severely hurt. Mr. A. D. Scully took the lady home in his carriage.

....A partial hearing was had yesterday before Acting Mayor McMasters in the case of Messrs. Reed & Co., of the Twelfth ward, charged with maintaining a nuisance in the form of a soap factory. The hearing will be continued on Monday afternoon next.

....Last evening as Mr. G. C. Lightcap, proprietor of the Girard Hotel, Allegheny, was driving along Sixth street, near Liberty street, with a friend, a large wagon ran against his buck wagon, upsetting it and nearly tearing off two wheels. Mr. Lightcap was considerably bruised, but his friend escaped with a few scratches.

....England & Bindley, 263 Liberty street, make a speciality of contractor's tools. Their supply of picks, shovels, sledges, drills, stonecutters' tools, pulleys, blocks, and everything kept in a first-class hardware establishment, is inexhaustible, and everything is sold at the most reasonable rates. Contractors and others, when purchasing their supplies, should remember Messrs. England & Bindley, No. 263 Liberty street.

....The July number of the *Popular Science Monthly* contains a sketch, with a portrait, of Dr. Thomas Young, a distinguished English savant of the earlier part of this century. Prof. Stodder's illustrated article on "The Nebulæ of Orion" is very instructive and interesting, and so is that on "Humming Birds," by James H. Partridge. Herbert Spencer is the author of two striking articles. There are several other papers that are full of information, and the editorial departments contain a vast amount of instructive matter.

....Robert Stephenson, who was yesterday released after a term of service in the Work house, was immediately arrested on a charge of the larceny of a watch from Andrew McMurdy. When Stephenson was sent up some time ago as a suspicious person, a pawn ticket was found on him, and the article it represented having been recovered, it was found to be the property of McMurdy, who made an information charging Stephenson with the theft of it, and when the latter was released he was arrested, as stated, and is held for a hearing.

PERSONAL.

***The Rev. S. A. Taggart, State Secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of Pennsylvania, will leave this morning for Dayton, Ohio, to participate in the General Conference of Secretaries to be held at that place. The International Convention of Y. M. C. A.'s meets at Dayton, next Wednesday.

***Colonel Andrew Stewart is announced in the Fayette county papers as a candidate for Congress in the Twenty-first District. He is a "Democrat" and "Old Line Whig," a resolute Unionfown and who for a score of years occupied a prominent position in the Congress of the United States. His father's ability he has inherited to a large degree and is "a worthy son of a worthy sire." Colonel Stewart has given proof of his patriotism, having enlisted in the early part of the late rebellion and went up step by step, until for meritorious conduct, he was commissioned a Colonel. For fourteen months he bore the tortures of Libby, Andersonville and Salisbury prisons. If nominated and elected he will honorably and faithfully represent his district.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

A Pleasant Time in the Fifteenth Ward—Watch Presentation.

The third annual exhibition of the Lawrence Public Schools, on Thirty-seventh street, in the Fifteenth ward, was concluded last night, the first part of the entertainment having been given on Tuesday evening. For several years past these schools have been under the charge of Professor H. O. Gibbons, a gentleman well known as one of the best among the many good educators that Pittsburgh boasts of. He has brought his schools up to a high degree of excellence, and they are to-day the pride of the citizens who pay for their maintenance. That the efforts of Mr. Gibbons, in behalf of popular education and for the intellectual advancement of the pupils under his care, are appreciated, was sufficiently manifested last night by an incident that was not recorded on the programme. The hall of the school building overflowed with interested parents and scholars, and many were compelled to be satisfied with what could be seen from without the doorway, as every foot of available space within was occupied. The exhibition consisted of declamations, dialogues, recitations, songs, gymnastics, &c., and every performance was concluded without a mistake worthy of notice. The gymnastic evolutions of both boys and girls were remarkably good and elicited enthusiastic applause. The entertainment had been about half concluded, when a gentleman stepped forward on the stage, and motioning Mr. Gibbons to follow suit, he presented him, in a few appropriate remarks, in behalf of the citizens of the Fifteenth ward, with an elegant gold watch and chain. Mr. Gibbons made a fitting reply, returning his warmest thanks for the valuable and entirely unexpected present with which the people had seen proper to honor him. In regard to the schools over which he had presided for so long, he said that he did not claim all the credit for making them what they are, but that he was in a large measure indebted to the efficient co-operation of a public spirited Board of Directors and an invaluable corps of teachers. On the inside case of the time piece, which is a very handsome one indeed, is engraved the words, "To H. O Gibbons, as a token of esteem, from the citizens of the Fifteenth ward." This little episode being over, the performances were resumed and carried to a successful termination. The Lawrence schools close this day week, when Mr. Gibbons retires from the supervision of them to enter the Allegheny Theological Seminary for the purpose of preparing himself for the ministry. He will take with him the kindest wishes of all who know him for a career of uninterrupted success.

WOOL ITEMS.

Wool is bought at 40 to 42 cents per pound, in this market.—*Indiana Messenger.*

Gen. John S. Gon, Fayette county, near Brownsville, recently sheared some of his Spanish Merino sheep with the following result: There were four rams, three pounds of wool, and one year's growth of wool; 3 lamb rams, one year old and under; 14 ewe lambs, 1 year old and under; 17 ewes, one year's wool-growth; making 38 animals, mostly mere lambs or yearlings, which sheared 608 pounds of wool, an average of 16 pounds each.—*Brownsville Clipper.*

The wool crop in this section has been coming in pretty rapidly for ten days past. The ruling figures seem to be from 40 to 50 cents per lb. as to quality. A few choice lots may have reached a figure slightly beyond the above. We hear complaint among buyers that it is hard to get sellers to understand that there is a difference in qualities of wool, and hence a difference in value. Almost every one thinks his wool is of best quality. The Messrs. Achre and Alex Bright are buying largely, at current rates. Most of our merchants are also buying as it is offered at their respective stores.—*Greenville Advance.*

OHIO ITEMS.

A small boy named Hutchins fell in an excavation for a city fire cistern, at Springfield, Tuesday night, and was drowned.

An old couple, aged 60 and 84

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FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1874.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 111.

HON. THOMAS HOWARD is out as an independent candidate for Congress. All we have to say is, this is a free country, and no one that we know of will dispute his right to run. Getting elected is another thing.

THE three Conventions held Wednesday, in Vermont, Illinois and Indiana, affirmed the doctrine of the unity of the Republican party in fundamentals of political faith, with freedom to disagree in non-essentials. The money issue was regarded as local and treated in each State in accordance with the views there prevailing.

THE New York Central Railroad tried to get through a little bill preventing the shipment of cattle through this city, but it was discovered by General Negley and killed. All sorts of nice little dodges may now be expected to be tried on, and if a large amount of rascality is not perpetrated before Congress adjourns, it will not be for lack of effort.

"Resolved, That we favor the repeal of our national banking law, and believe that the Government should supply a legal-tender currency directly from the Treasury, interchangeable for Government bonds, bearing the lowest possible rate of interest."—*Springfield (Ill.) Independent Convention*

This is what has just been uttered by a very strong Convention at the West. The convention was composed of three hundred men, mostly farmers, and they not only unanimously repudiated hard money theories in the resolution quoted, but they promptly tabled everything offered in the way of specie resumption resolutions. More than this, the convention was irritable on the subject of specie payments. The same was true of the Indianapolis Convention, and the same will be true of every convention which assembles in the States of the Northwest. We merely chronicle the fact, and recommend it to all interested. The policy of forcing specie payments, we said yesterday, would be followed by extreme utterances on the parts of the people. It may be well to note the prediction.

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

The temperance people held their Convention yesterday, and, we are gratified to say, acted with moderation and wisdom. It was the largest Temperance Convention we have seen in the county, every ward, precinct and township having, we think, representatives present. The delegates were bright, intelligent, earnest men, there being a considerable sprinkling of farmers among others present. The best element among our citizens was on hand, and the Convention was characterized by an earnestness and hopefulness that was particularly remarkable. Those present were evidently strongly imbued with confidence that if a properly selected ticket is nominated, it will be successful at the polls. It was this conviction that inspired the Convention with unusual animation, and that led to an unwonted confidence in the proceedings had. There was evidently a very decided conservative element present, which realized that there were other things to be thought of beside temperance, and that, in order to success, other elements must be taken into account than merely temperance. Of course temperance was the first consideration; and persons not sound on this subject would not be considered; but the fact that other questions enter our political life was freely and fully recognized.

The suggestions made by the GAZETTE that an adjournment be had without making nominations was favorably acted on—the work of nominating a ticket being deferred two weeks. A committee on nominations was also appointed—and very wisely, too, we think. As we hear it, the current of sentiment among the delegates was favorable to the endorsement of such nominees on the regular party tickets as are acceptable, and to the filling up the blank with a good class of nominations. If this course is wisely pursued, and a strong conservative ticket put up, in which there will be no unnecessary fight made, on the regular tickets, we can see for it a clear prospect for success. There are many unsettling elements at work, and the people, in our judgment, purpose to favor the best men they can find, particularly for the legislative offices. If the temperance people concentrate their strength on the legislative ticket, and have good candidates, embracing all that is acceptable on the Republican ticket, their chances are anything but gloomy.

EROSIVE ACTION OF RIVERS.

The topographical peculiarities of the region including and surrounding our city, have attracted the attention of very many, who look and wonder, but have never given enough attention to the subject to investigate intelligently and closely the wonders around them. Beneath the surface, or cropping out, here and there, are geological indications which, if rightly discovered and patiently followed, will unfold much that is interesting relative to the early history of this region, as regards its topography. We saw a short time since, a map, giving the ancient river beds in this country; and they differed so greatly from where river beds now are, as to make an entire change in the surface appearance of the country. Herron's Hill then was the point around which the Monongahela flowed, forming a junction with the Allegheny, and making an island of the hill and connecting land.

Dr. B. C. Jillson, Principal of the High School, devoted considerable time and labor, several years ago, to ascertaining the location of all river beds, and to general geological research, in the region around us. He has probably done more than any other person in developing an accurate outline of the country about us, as it was in the early period. Weeks and months of hard labor, inspired by enthusiasm in scientific research, was given to the country North and South. We find in an old copy of *Leisure Hours*, the following from his graphic pen:

"Sailing up the Monongahela fourteen miles, we land at the thriving village of McKeesport, situated at the mouth of the Youghiogheny. Across the Monong ela we find the rocks rising from the very brink of the river at least three hundred and fifty feet, and showing the characteristic layers which we have been able to trace continuously from Pittsburgh, while passing up from this gorge. McKeesport is built on a narrow alluvial plain—the first bank of the river. Behind the town are two other banks, as perfect in contour, and as recent artificial terraces. These banks are respectively thirty five, one hundred and twelve and two hundred and seven feet above the river. About three or four miles back of the town of McKeesport is a gorge among the hills, familiarly known as "White Oak Level," extending from the Salt Works on the Youghiogheny, two miles above McKeesport, to the Cemetery about the same distance below. Crossing the Youghiogheny at its junction with the Monongahela and climbing the rock for two hundred feet, we come to another plain, extending from the Monongahela to the Youghiogheny, and at exactly at the same height as the upper river bank and "White Oak Level." These plains are ancient river beds,—the bottom of the Youghiogheny and Monongahela rivers, which once formed a junction here, two hundred feet above their present level. If we attempt to follow the ancient river bed down the stream, we lose all trace of it two miles below McKeesport. Near Braddock's Field, however, we find it again, and from this place are able to fol ow its windings without difficulty for ten or fifteen miles. Between the railroad station and Swissvale, and the Monongahela river, is a plain. This is the ancient river bed. Following for a short distance, it turns to the right, digging out for itself a valley in which Wilkinsburg, East Liberty, Shady Side and Bellefield are now situated. The east side of Herron's Hill seems to have presented an insurmountable obstacle to its further progress, in that direction, for here it divided to the right and left. The left branch formed the plain on which so many beautiful houses in Oakland have been built, and passing along the right bank of the present Monongahela river, deposited those thick layers of clay which have proved a source of profit to the owners of Boyd's Hill. From thence it passed over to the present cities of Pittsburgh and Allegheny, leaving its mark on the top of Seminary Hill, uniting with the other branch near Hilldale Cemetery. The right branch leaving the east side of Herron's Hill, formed the plain on which Bloomfield is being built, and deposited the gravel of Allegheny Cemetery. The Allegheny river at that time did not make the abrupt bend it now does, but passing over the present borough of Sharpsburg, swept in a more graceful curve around the hills, uniting with the Monongahela near Girty's Run. From thence continuing its western course, it formed the level top of Troy Hill, and spread over its surface the bed of gravel, in which the basin, which supplies Allegheny city with water, is excavated. Passing over the present location of Allegheny city, it united near Hilldale Cemetery with the other branch of the Monongahela, already described. Together, they pass back of the hills which surround Manchester, making their appearance for the first time on the present Ohio, near the mouth of Woods' Run. They deposited the four feet of gravel on the top of McKee's Rocks, and from thence, following in general, the present course of the Ohio, occasionally leaving their impress on the hills which skirt its banks."

PARTING SHOTS.

This session of Congress will evidently close unfortunately. Two measures have been proposed, which, whether they become laws or not, will do injury to the Republican party. We cannot think the House will sustain the Senate, where these propositions originated, but the mere fact that they were brought forward will excite a very unfavorable influence on the minds of the people. But evidently there was a conspiracy to pass these bills, and in this Butler, in the House, was involved, and Carpenter and Conkling were the leaders in the Senate. Both bills were aimed at the press,—one a petty persecution, meant to limit and hamper its influence, the other a downright assault on the liberty of the press. One is a bill requiring the prepayment of newspaper postage, and the amendment to take effect on the first of January next, has passed the Senate. The other is a bill that admits of the prosecution of a paper at any point in the United States where it may happen to have a correspondent. The first of these bills involves a petty persecution, and no doubt is in revenge for the part taken by the press in abolishing the franking privilege. Rates of postage have been increased, and even Postmaster General Cresswell represented to the Senate that he did not desire the bill, and could not immediately give it effect. Yet the bill was passed. It is estimated that from $2,500,000 to $3,000,000 of postal revenue will be drawn from about five hundred newspaper establishments. Of course this will ultimately be charged to subscribers, but the worst feature of the law is in the annoyance and delay it will occasion in mailing papers.

But the alarming feature of the two bills is the evident purpose contained in both, to throttle the press, and compel it into silence, so far as the deeds of Congressmen are concerned. In this light, it is an assault on the liberties of the people. No fact is better ascertained than this,—that with the press awed into submission and silence, there would be no check to the wild ambition of Congressmen. A movement, therefore, toward compelling silence on the part of the press is an indication of restlessness on the part of Congress that bodes no good to the liberties of the country. Singularly, those most active in this work, have been most canstically criticised. Senator Carpenter in the Senate, and Butler in the House, are the leading exponents of the throttling policy. Both these gentlemen are surrounded by an aroma that is anything but agreeable. Add to this the full and complete exposure by the press of the Credit Mobilier, the Sanborn and Jayne, the District of Columbia affairs, and we can see reasons why a considerable number of Senators and members should favor the throttling measures. But their votes in its favor are expressions of shame. We do not favor license on the part of the press. Unjust and evil assaults on those who are in Congress, as well as on others, are entirely wrong. But this is an evil that usually corrects itself. If it becomes too violent, it is always possible to know just where to find the offender, and bring it to justice. Certainly the law of libel in this State is severe enough to answer the purposes of the most exacting. Hence there is no actual necessity for such a la was Congress proposed to pass.

We believe, too, such a law would have been declared unconstitutional. Certainly the Constitution does not recognize a right on the part of Congress to enact a special law, that will give its members privileges before the law such as cannot be claimed by others. Yet this is just the thing this law contemplated. But all this, and even the fact that the law might be unfairly enforced in the city of Washington is of small importance as compared with the fact that it involves an assault on the liberties of the people, through the press. Throttling the press has been the first step, in all the operations of the several governments in France, toward striking at the liberties of the people. Curtail information, prevent the exposure of misdoing and wrong, hold the press under fear, and there is no telling what may be done by Congress to subvert the liberties of the people. That there are large possibilities of corruption, the Credit Mobilier, and District of Columbia affairs clearly indicate. That these corruptions might at any time tend to subvert the liberties of the people, may be fairly imagined, where it is known how clandestinely it was sought to smuggle the throttling bill through Congress. While it was pending in the Senate Butler sought to secure the endorsement of the Judiciary Committee to a similar bill, that he might use that fact to force its passage in the House. The real character of the bill was portrayed by Senator Wadleigh. He said:

> Suppose a law similar to this had been in force when Mr. Tweed held carnival in New York City, so that Mr. Tweed could sue any paper in the United States whose agents he could find in New City; and bring suit for trial before his tools upon juries of the block of New York. That newspaper would have dared to criticise when its editor might be tried for libel before a jury selected, perhaps, by himself? That applies to the District of Columbiain the respect. We all know how citizens of the District of Columbia are influenced by the party which holds control of the General Government. To a great extent they are the recipients of the bounty of the General Government and live upon it. Suppose, Mr. President, that another party comes into power. How shall the press of the United States, which may wish to criticise acts of that party, dare to do it, when its editors are to be tried before juries selected here in this district, where the General Government is all potential and all powerful? Mr. President, this strikes at public liberty itself. Suppose that an act similar to this had been on the statute books of the United States in the dark days of slavery prior to 1860. Could not the General Government at the time have crushed out all unfriendly criticism on the part of those journals which condemned its proceedings in relation to slavery? What chance would a journalist living in New Hampshire, or in Massachusetts, or in New York, have had in 1860, tried before a jury of the District of Columbia for libel upon some person connected with the Government of the United States? None whatever, and that will always be so.

We regard the bill thus referred to as the most audacious attempt to subvert the liberties of the people we have ever known in this country. It ought to prevent, without fail, the re-election of Senator Carpenter. Fortunately, the bill has been defeated.

POLITICAL NOTES.

JUDGE CAMPBELL has been nominated by the Republicans of Clarion county for Congress.

FRANK M. COCKRELL, of Johnston county, is announced as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri.

THE Republican Convention of Hamilton county, Ill., has declared in favor of Senator Logan for the Presidency in 1876.

GOV. TAYLOR of Wisconsin has appointed J. G. Ryan of Milwaukee, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, vice L. S. Dixon, resigned.

THE Hon. John H. Hudson is prominently spoken of in connection with the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Saudusky, Ohio, district.

MINNESOTA stock farmers are selling their cattle to raise money to run for Congress. King, of Minneapolis, sold a bull for $14 000, and his county paper thinks that his election is assured.

THE Johnstown *Voice and Echo*, after enumerating the seven known aspirants for legislative honors, in Cambria county, says: "But it is more than likely that Hon. Sam. Henry will be 'trotted out' again, and, if so, he will be the very strongest in the county."

SENATOR HAMLIN'S opponents in Maine are gradually disappearing, and it looks now as if he would be returned without opposition, that is if the latest are true. It is said that both ex-Governor Perham and ex Governor Washburn have been induced to abandon the field, and their places are yet unsupplied by new aspirants.

THE Democrats of Butler county placed in nomination the following ticket, Monday last:—Judge: James Bredin, Esq.; Congress: Conceded to Mercer county; Senate: Doctor J. McMichael, of Millerstown; Assembly: A. Shreve, Esq., of Millerstown, and Doctor Joseph S. Lusk, of Harmony; District Attorney: Levingston McQuistion, Esq.; Commissioner: Francis Covert, of Harmony; Auditor: M. J. Gillespie, of Donegal township; Surveyor: James Dunlap, Esq., of Butler.

THE Republicans of Clarion county met in Convention on Mouday last and placed in nomination the following ticket:—For Congress, Hon. James Campbell; Legislature, J. C. Patterson, Esq., and Dr. B. F. Goheen; County Commissioner, William Davis; Auditor, J. F. Lobaugh; Senatorial delegate, R. D. Lawson; Representative delegates, Harry DeRousse and M. A. K. Weidner. The delegates were instructed by the Convention to vote for Jacob Campbell for Lieutenant Governor, and Harrison Allen for Auditor General. Ruloff Rulofson was declared to be the unanimous choice of the Convention for chairman of the county committee.

THE report that the Hon. G. F. Hoar, of Massachusetts, does not desire a re-election to Congress is confirmed by the Worcester *Spy*, which has understood that to be his wish for two years past. In regard to the nomination of the Republican Convention for Governor of Massachusetts, the *Spy* insinuates that Mr. Hoar occupies the position of the renowned Barkis. He will not seek the honor, it says, but he is known to have an "enthusiastic, almost romantic affection for and pride in the Commonwealth," looking upon the Government as a position "not excelled by any in dignity and honor." So great, indeed, is his love that he "would esteem it the greatest possible good fortune if he should be able to add even a little to the welfare or renown of Massachusetts." Which, being interpreted, means that Mr. Hoar is in the hands of his friends.

PERSONAL

BISMARCK'S daughter carefully collects all caricatures of him, and the Prince enjoys them hugely

EMILY FAITHFULL continues to insist that the intemperate use of ice-water throughout the winter and summer in the United States is the chief cause of the bad health of American women.

KATE FIELD says she is going on the stage simply because her life is too sedentary, and she needs exercise. She ought to get married. Nothing develops a woman's physical energies so much as that.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

SWEET MOLLIE MUDGE resides on the banks of the Mississippi in a poor hovel with her father, who hates all mankind, and has made his daughter promise never to marry. Mollie is described as so beautiful and intelligent that no unmarried man was ever known to see her without offering to make her his wife.

BEN. H. HILL concludes his latest rejoinder to Alex. H. Stephens thus: "Surely this man defined himself when he said a statesman was a real demagogue. He is no sham, but a real, genuine, natural-born, and life-long demagogue, and he seems to love to gratify his ruling passion in the practice of his favorite calling."

DURING the excitement created by the John Brown raid on Harper's Ferry, Va., the late James Miller McKim occupied a large share of public attention. With General Hector Tyndale, of Philadelphia, he accompanied Mrs. Brown to Harper's Ferry when she went thither to take farewell of her husband. On their return they brought the remains of old Virginia's victim, which were taken to North Elba for interment, Mr. McKim and Wendell Phillips being among the few persons present at the ceremony.

DR. J. HAMMOND TRUMBULL of Hartford, has discovered what he says is a tract written by Roger Williams and printed in London in 1652, and which was unknown to all his biographers. It is a small quarto of 28 pages, and has the following title: "The Fourth Paper, presented by Major Butler to the Honorable Committee of Parliament, for the Propagating of the Gospel of Christ Jesus. Also a le ter from Mr. Gead to Major Butler, upon occasion of the said paper and proposals. Together with a testimony to the said fourth paper, by way of explanation upon the four proposals of it by R. W. London. Printed for Giles Calvert, etc., 1652.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A MARRIED woman in Michigan is suing another for debt—the first case of the kind in the State.

IT IS estimated that the peach crop of Maryland and Delaware will be about 600,000 caskets this season.

DIO LEWIS says that Boston is the most law abiding town on the continent, though it has 2,300 drinking places.

THOMAS LOUNDS, who, while drunk, a couple of months ago, killed his wife in New York, has been sentenced to the State prison for life.

DANIEL MCDERMOTT, a well-known gambler, was stabbed in New York on Wednesday night by Matthew O'Neil, a long-shoreman.

THE prospects for crops are greatly improved in India by copious rains throughout the country. Three thousand persons are still being fed by the Government.

IT is reported that the wheat crop of the Northwest will be benefited by the late heavy rains in that section, as they destroyed the insect which was eating the maturing grain.

AN ex-Confederate soldier has proposed as one of the proper features of the Centennial celebration a reunion of the Federal and Confederate soldiers. His desire for concord is most commendable, but a reunion of those who were never united would be a difficult matter.

AN old lady in Massachusetts being informed that a dam above the village where she lived was likely to give way, immediately wished for a pair of clean white stockings, saying in explanation that she once saw a woman struggling in the waters and that she floated along feet upward.

> I wup knott dye in summer,
> & leave the garden sass,
> The roasted lamb and buttermilk,
> The cool place on the grass;
> I wud knott dye in summer,
> When everything is hot,
> & leave the whisky jaw lips—
> Owe, kuo, ide rather knott.

A FEW days ago a rural couple drove into an Indiana city just as the village undertaker was moving his stock of coffins into an old church he had rented. For a few minutes the old man looked at the transfer of the coffins to the church, and then, turning to his wife, exclaimed: "Sary, by golly, it's cholera. Let's git!"

THE ceremony of awarding diplomas to the graduating class of 1874 at West Point on Wednesday drew together, as usual, a fashionable and happy attendance. The proceedings were somewhat marred by rain, which prevented an anticipated outdoor exhibition. After an address by Prof. Wayland and the parade of the cadets, the graduates were dismissed by Commissioner Upton, with an earnest wish for their success in life.

IT is estimated that the number of railroad ties in present use in the United States is 150,000,000. A cut of 200 ties to the acre is above the average, and it therefore has required the product of 750,000 acres of well timbered land to furnish the supply. Railroad ties last about five years; 30,000,000 tiers are used annually for repairs, taking the timber from 150,000 acres. The manufacture of rolling stock disposes of the entire yield of 350,000 acres and a full supply of 500,000 acres more every year. Our railroads are stripping the country at the rate of 1,000,000 acres per annum.

FRANCIS BUTLER, a well-known dog-fancier, and regarded as authority on dogs, died at his residence in Brooklyn on Wednesday, of hydrophobia. He was bitten at his store six weeks ago by a small spitz dog, while endeavoring to make it take some medicine. Some years ago he went into the business of training, buying and selling dogs, and his ability in controlling and training them was marvelous. He wrote a book entitled "Dog Training." He had no fear of hydrophobia, and often expressed the opinion that it was simply a nervous affection, and that the bite of a dog would not produce disease unless fear supervened and occasioned it.

SUMMER RESORTS.

GIDEON WELLES will spend the summer at Newport.

JAY GOULD has rented his cottage at Long Branch. The New Jersey Southern will not know him this summer.

AN ATTRACTIVE summer resort this season is the Rocky Point Hotel, on Narragansett Bay, Rhode Island. It is managed on the European plan, and one has the advantage of sea breezes and bathing at terms within reason. It will be opened July 1st, but applications for rooms have been made already, and a fine company is sure to gather there for the season.

THE THOMSON HOUSE, at Kane, Pa., is open for the reception of guests. It is situated on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, two thousand feet above the level of the sea, and for an inland resort, is all that could be desired. Many who appreciate comfort and invigorating atmosphere, united to the quiet of home life, prefer this place.

THOSE who design spending the heated term at Long Branch will find the accommodations at the West End Hotel better than ever. The hotel opened on the 18th with a large list of guests, and by July 1st will be pretty well filled up. The prices are reasonable this season, and all the advantages of the best society and the attractions of residence at the seaside can be enjoyed there with peculiar advantage.

ANOTHER beautiful resort on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad is the Renovo Hotel, on the west branch of the picturesque Susquehanna. It will be open next week, June 22d. The surrounding country is remarkable for its wild, romantic mountain scenery and the trouting streams, where the finny beauties abound. There is an additional attraction in the moderate charges, which are unusually reasonable. The probabilities are that "Renovo" will be largely patronized by Pittsburghers and Philadelphians this season.

A NEWPORT correspondent writes: "Among the arrivals we would note those of Charlotte Cushman at her Catharine street cottage; Count Corti, the Italian minister, who was last year arbiter in the mixed claims commission, at his old quarters, and Mr. Peterson, the Philadelphia publisher, at his beautiful villa called the "Red Cross," on the Bath road. Mr. Belmont and the Hon. Levi P. Morton are soon expected. Mr. Bennett, of the *Herald*, has taken Mr. Cushing's house, near the Spouting Rock.

THE MOUNTAIN HOUSE at Cresson promises to be as popular as ever this season. Already quite a large number of guests have arrived, and the house is filling up rapidly. "Mine Host" Mullin has been liberal in his expenditures, and the outlay is evidenced in the repainting, repairing and general renovation of the house, the improvements of the roads and walks around the grounds and the erection of a number of new and beautiful cottages. For beauty of scenery, fresh mountain air, and general excellence of appointments Cresson stands at the head of the list.

THOSE PITTSBURGHERS who do not desire to go so far away from home will find splendid accommodations at the Ellanova Springs, at Haysville. The hotel there is one of the best of the kind in the country, and guests will find a residence there to combine all the advantages of city and rural life. It is near enough to the city for business, and far enough removed to make it a pleasant resort from the heat and turmoil of city life. The "Ellanova" is ready for the reception of guests, and already quite a number have put up there.

THE manager of the White Sulphur Springs, Greenbrier county, West Virginia, can claim originality if nothing else. His map of the springs, done up in the finest green, just received by us, is well calculated to attract the verdant, who find shady walks and abrupt turns marked in a most suggestive manner. Entering "Lovers' Walk" the lovers soon take a turn by the left flank in the walk marked "Hesitancy," from which there is no exit. They must then make a detour of half a mile into Louisiana Row, from which they can enter the Acceptance way to Paradise." At the end of the latter they can turn to the right into "Rejection avenue," where the victim receives his dismissal, or to the left, through "Courtship Maze" to "Lovers' Rest," where he can be accepted, and, after kissing, pass through "Lovers' Walk" to "Lovers' Leap," from which it is supposed the victim will take his final plunge into matrimony, and abandon the White Sulphur for something worse.—*New York Herald.*

EIGHTY-SIX MILES AN HOUR.

Promising Chance for a Terrible Disaster.

If the New York newspaper reports represent affairs truly, there is a promising chance for a terrible disaster on the railway between that city and Philadelphia. Every morning a "newspaper train" driven at the highest speed known on that line leaves New York for the cities southward of it. Such are the dangers of the journey, that we are told the engineer, fireman, and others employed on the train, have signed a special paper declaring that they will not hold the company responsible in damages in case of disaster. Some time ago a carriage was run into and the train narrowly escaped a smash-up. Now we are told that a passenger car has recently been attached to it so that other lives besides the employes may be placed in peril. We describe this train in order to explain an item we find in the New York papers, which states that on Monday it left Jersey City a half hour behind time, and *made the time up before reaching Trenton.* That is, this train, whose schedule time is the fastest on the road, on Monday, when running *outside* the schedule, was driven at the breakneck speed of 57 miles in fifty-nine minutes. Nor was this speed of a mile a minute the fastest rate. Near New Brunswick five miles of road was run in 3½ minutes, or at the rate of *eighty-six miles an hour.* We are also told that "about a dozen passengers enjoyed this extraordinary ride." Nothing but a miracle could have saved a single life of all on board. That a train can be run so wrongly, if this thing continues we shall have some day to chronicle a terrible calamity—"accident" it will probably be called, though "crime" would be the proper word—and the sooner the railway managers look into the matter the better.—*Phila. Ledger.*

Donaldson's Foolhardiness.

Donaldson, the aeronaut, is so well known about here that no excuse is needed for introducing remarks about him. He is a man who pines for notoriety, and is willing to go any length to secure it. He has a new dodge to keep himself in the front rank of balloonatics, though it may take him suddenly out of the ranks of the living. He has added another frightful trick to his evolutions in the clouds on the trapeze bar. He says the regular drop is very uninteresting now. Now he does something that is worth doing, he says. The ring where the trapeze bar is attached to affords him an elegant opportunity. He hangs on his toes when on this ring, and when away up a half mile above the housetops, he lets go entirely, and drops headlong down, and again catches himself with his toes on the bar. This dropping act is pronounced the most frightful and blood curdling sight ever witnessed. The aeronaut hangs down his full length, straight and stiff, and all of a sudden he drops, and comes swooping down, only to catch himself nicely at the proper time. A wave of the hands, and a graceful salute from the man hanging head downwards bids the awe stricken multitude below quiet their fears, for he is all safe and sound. This reckless daring is pronounced the most fearful cloud gymnastics ever performed. Rochester, N. Y., proposes to see him go through those performances on the Fourth of July.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1862.

ASSETS, January 1, 1873, - - $778,251 56

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 8 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., compound from the 1st and 15th of each month, if not withdrawn, compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scull, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

[From the Atlantic Monthly for July.]

"FOR THE KING."

Northern Mexico, 1640.

BY BRET HARTE.

As you look from the plaza at Leon, west
You can see her house, but the view is best
From the porch of the church where she lies at rest.

Where much of her past still lives, I think,
In the scowling brows and sidelong blink
Of the worshiping throng that rise or sink

To the waxen saints, that, yellow and dark,
Look out from their niches, rank or rank,
With a bloodless saviour on either flank;

In the gouty pillars, whose cracks begin
To show the *adobe* core within,—
A soul of earth in a white-washed skin.

And I think that the moral of all, you'll say,
Is the sculptured legend that molds away
On a tomb in the choir: "*Por el Rey.*"

"*Por el Rey.*" Well, the king is gone,
Aged 80, and the Hapsburg one
Shot—but the look of the church lives on.

"*Por el Rey.*" What matters, indeed,
If king or president scrape or bow
To a country bagged with sloth and greed,

As long as one granary is fat,
And yonder priest, in sable hat,
Peers out from the bin like a sleek, brown rat!

What matters? Naught, if it serves to bring
The light of the heart—no thing—
We'll spare the moral, "Live the King!"

Two hundred years ago, they say,
The viceroy, Marqui of Monte Rey;
Rode with his retinue, that way.

Grave as befitted Spain's grandee,
Grave as the situation should be
Of His Most Catholic Majesty.

Yet from his black plume's curving grace
To his slim, black gauntlet's smaller space,
Exquisite as a piece of lace!

Two hundred years ago—even so—
The marquis stopped where the lime-trees blow,
While Leon's synodical bell hymn'd low.

And begged that the marquis would that night take
His humble roof for the royal sake,
And then, as custom demanded, spake

The usual wish that his guest might hold
The house, and all that it might infold,
As his—with the bride scarce three days old.

Be sure that the marquis, in his place,
Replied to all with the meaningless grace
Of chosen speech and unmoved face,

Nor raised his head till his black plume swept
The hem of the lady's robe, who kept
Her place as her husband backward stept.

And then (I know not how nor why)
A sub le flame in the lady's eye,
Unseen by the courtiers standing by—

Burned through his lace and frill'd wreath,
Burned through his body's jewel sheath,
Till it touched the steel of the man beneath!

(And yet, mayhap, no more was meant
Than to point a well-worn compliment,
And the lady's beauty, her worst intent.)

He knelt, the marquis bowed again:
"Who rules with a rare well-nerved Spain,
But bant whose law is love made plain."

Be sure that night no pillow pressed
The seneschal, but with the rest
Watched—as was due a royal guest—

Watched from the wall till he saw the squire
Fill with the moonlight, wan to and fro're—
Watched till he saw two shadows fare

Out from his garden, where the shade
That the old church tower and fairy made,
Like a benedictory hand was laid.

Few words spoke the seneschal as he turned
To his nearest sentry: "These monks have learned
That stolen fruit is sweetly earned.

"Myself shall punish you acolyte
Who matters my garden grapes by night;
Meanwhile, wait (not till the morning light,"

Yet not till the sun was riding high
Did the sentry meet his commander's eye,
Nor then—till the viceroy stood by.

To the lovers of grave formalities
No arrest-ng was ever so fine, I wis,
As its head's laid guest's high courtesies.

The seneschal feared, as the wind was west,
A blast from Morena had chilled his rest?
The viceroy languido'er-stayed.

That carva of state, and—he dared to say—
Some fears that the king could not repay
The thoughtful aid of his host, some way

Had marred his rest. Yet he trusted much
None shared his wakefulness! Though such
Indeed might be! If he dared touch

A theme so fine—the bride, perchance,
Still slept? At last, her missed her glance
To give this greeting countenance,

Be sure that the seneschal, in turn,
Was deeply bowed with the grave concern
Of the painful news his guest should learn:

"Last night, to her father's dying bed
By a priest was the lady summoned:
Nor know we yet how wist she sped.

But hope for the best." The grave viceroy
(Though grieved this visit had such alloy,)
Must still wish the seneschal great joy

Of a bride so true to her Spain trust!
Yet now as the dew-fall, they must
To house, if they'd 'scape the noonday dust.

"Nay," said the seneschal, "at least,
Will you not the news of his Lenora grief,
Myself shall ride as your escort, east,"

The viceroy bowed. Then turned as do
To his nearest follower—"With me ride—
You and Felipe—on either side.

"And list! Should anything me befall,
Vengeance of mulish and pig-tail
Cleave to his saddle, you seneschal!

"No more." Then gravely in accents clear
Took formal leave of his host, with cheer
While the seneschal whispered a muskeleer,

Carelessly stroking his pommel top,
"If from the saddle I see him drop,
Riddle me quickly you solemn fop!"

So these, with many a compliment,
Each on his one dark thought intent,
With grave politeness onward went,

Riding high, and in sight of all,
Viceroy, escort, and seneschal,
Under the shade of Amandral.

Holding their secret, hard and fast,
Silent and grave, then rode at last
Into the dusky traveled past;

Even like this they passed away
Two hundred years ago, to day,
What of the lady? Who shall say?

Do the sons of the dying ever yearn
To some fav red spot for their dust's return—
For the homely peace of the family urn?

I know not. Yet did the seneschal,
Chaunting in after years to tell
riended to a Flemish musket ball,

Call to his side a trusty friar
And bid him swear on his last desire,
To bear his corse to San Pedro's choir

At Leon, where 'neath a shie d azure
Stood his mortal frame fini sepulture;
This much, for the pain Christ did endure,

Be sure that the friar loyally
Fulfilled his trust by land and sea,
Till the aspens of Leon silvered

Rose through the green of the Almandral,
As if to beckon the seneschal
To his kindred dust 'neath the choir wall.

I wot that the saints on either side
Leaned from the niches open-eyed,
To see the doors of the church swing wide—

That the wounds of the Saviour on either flank
Bled fresh, as the mutineers, rank by rank,
Filed by with the coffin clink on clank,—

For why? When they raised the marble door
Of the tomb untouched for years before,
The friar swooned on the choir floor;

For there, in her laces and festal dress,
Lay the dead mistress wife, her loveliness
Scarcely changed by her long duress;

As on the night she had passed away—
Only the radiance was gone—a ray
With the written legend, "*Por el Rey!*"

What was their greeting—the groom and bride,
Thus woman flesh shall the years divide?
I know not. Here they lie side by side.

Side by side. Though the king has his way,
Keep the dead at bay, as he may,
Make you the moral. "*Por el Rey.*"

A Novel Trip.

John Thomson, the father of the late J. Edgar Thomson, President of the Pennsylvania railroad, was for several years in the service of the great "Holland Land Company," in Western Pennsylvania and New York. At the close of one of his engagements (1796) he encamped at La Presque Isle, now Erie, Pa., and with one assistant, and without other tools than usually attend an engineering expedition, he built the schooner "White Fish," in which he sailed from that place for Philadelphia, conveying the steamer by means of oxen around the Falls of Niagara to Lake Ontario, thence to where Oswego now stands, and up a small river to Oneida Lake, passing through which, and carrying his vessel again by land to the Mohawk, he followed that stream to the Hudson and thence to the Atlantic Ocean. From this he entered Delaware Bay and reached Philadelphia, when his schooner was taken to Independence Square, where it remained until destroyed by time. This was the first vessel that ever passed from Lake Erie to New York and Philadelphia.—*Jamestown Journal.*

American Journalism.

In his admirable paper on "Journalism and Journalists," in the *Atlantic* for July, Mr. F. B. Sanborn says: "Journalism in America is something, has been nothing, and aspires to be everything. There are no limits, in ambition of enterprising editors, to the future power of the American newspaper. It is not only to make and unmake Presidents and parties, institutions and reputations, but it must regulate the minutest details of our daily lives, and be schoolmaster, preacher, lawgiver, judge, jury, executioner, and policemen in one grand combination. We find it intruding and interfering everywhere. It reports everything, has an espionage as universal and active as any despot ever established, and makes its comments with that species of boldness which the undiscriminating call impudence on all that happens or is imagined to happen or to be about to happen."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.

Iron Working Machinery
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MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ENGLAND & BINDLEY
Hardware
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A SPECIALTY.

Picks, Shovels, Sledges, Drills, Stone Cutters Tools, Pulley Blocks, &c.

All of our goods are made to special order, and warranted in every respect.

263 Liberty Street.

To Owners of Dead Animals

I am now prepared to remove dead animals from either city. Orders left at office of the Board of Health, Pittsburgh, or City Hall, Allegheny, EDWARD CZARNIECKI, Fallmaster.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—THE office of the Pennsylvania, Ohio and West Virginia Fire's Association is now established in the GAZETTE BUILDING, corner of Smithfield and Sixth avenue. Merchants and others desiring to advertise in newspapers throughout the West, generally, will please bear this in mind.

W. L. FOULK,
Agent of the Press Association.
June 6, 1874. jo6

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

New Dress Goods.

New Sacques, Jackets & Shawls

New Suits for Ladies' and Children.

New Cassimeres, Cloths, &c.

At 18¾c, Fine Plain and Striped Grenadines.
At 25c, Striped and Plain Black Grenadines, choice goods.
Extra 44cod Bargai in Black Hernauls and Grenadines, all qualities.
Black Hernani, two ds wide, at very low prices.
At 18¾c, Japanese Si wort 37½c.
At 31c, Choice Japanese Silks, usual price 50c.
At 25c, Fine Colored and Black Alpacas.

Fine Black Mohair Alpacas,

At exceedingly low prices.

Silk Poogees, Cashmeres, Mohairs and Poplins, all colors,
New Lawns, Chintzes and Percales,
Mourning Dress Goods, most complete assortment.
At 41.25, A splendid Bargain in Black Drap Silks

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FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND

And Safe Deposit Co.,

Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.

Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.

CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.

Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.

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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

CAPITAL, - - - $200,000.

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Deposits Received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

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Interest allowed on time deposits.

Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canada. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

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International Bank,

Corner Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL, $200,000.

Pays Interest on Deposits.

5 Per Cent. per annum upon daily balances—from active non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.
4 Per Cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards.
Special agreements relating to interest made.

Notes and Bills Purchased.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, June 19, 1874.

An even, and unexcited current is that of our business affairs in this city. The demands on the banks, such as are acceptable, are very moderate, and easily met. Yet in that, the banks claim to be doing reasonably well, and intimate no fear of their ability to declare at the proper time a fair rate of dividend. Whether, when others are struggling along even where they have large capital embarked, and are making but little money, banks should make from eight to twelve per cent. on their stock, is an open question. Along with it comes the inquiry whether, were the banks to be easier in their rates of discount, thus dividing their profits with their customers, they would not be doing a wise thing. Certainly, if this course would serve to stimulate business activity, it might be ultimately more profitable to pursue it than to hold on to hard rates, and getting the present profit, at the expense, possibly, of future prosperity.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean* says of finances in that city: No new features present themselves in the local money market, and the situation of affairs is about the same as noted for several days past. The demand for money is comparatively light, and mainly confined to parties engaged in grain speculations. The outside demand for money is fair, but bankers are moving cautiously, and scrutinize the offerings very closely, and only good selected paper at fair margins. Call loans, with Government bonds as security, can be obtained at 5 per cent. Good paper is taken at 7@8 per cent., with warehouse receipts as security. The movement of currency to the country was a little larger to-day, indicating an increase in the receipts of grain and produce shortly.

Says the *Ledger* of the Philadelphia market: The supply of money in this city continues abundant on call at 6 per cent., strictly first-class two-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 6 per cent., strictly first-class single-name sixty to ninety days' paper at 6 to 7 per cent., first-class three to four months' paper, with good collateral, 5 to 6 per cent; the same character of paper on the same time, with Government collateral, 5 per cent. Paper of second grade is of uncertain market market value.

The total exports of produce from New York for the week ending to-day amount to $6,888,687, mixed values, which is an increase over last week of $256,882. The exports for the corresponding week of last year were $6,571,935, and for 1872 $6,065,570. The total exports since January 1st, this year are $131,859,356, against $128,913,005 last year, and $97,437,497 in 1872.

Luther S. Kaufman, Broker, No. 96 Fourth Avenue, furnishes the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Opened.	Closed.
Gold	111¾	111
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	121¾	121¾
5-20 1862	119⅝	119⅝
5-20— 1864,	117	117
" 1865	118	118
" 1865 new.	120	120
" 1867,	12 3/4	12 3/4
" 1868—coupons.	120⅝	120⅝
10-40's	114	115¾
Currency 6's	114¾	114¾
10-40's—coupons	114	114⅜
New 5 per cents	114¾	114

RAILWAYS.

New York Central	97⅛	97⅛
Erie	27⅝	28⅜
I. C.		94
R. H. & E.	1	1
C. C. & I. C.	16¾	18
St. Paul	32⅝	33¼
Do. preferred	51⅝	51⅝
Michigan Southern	69⅞	69⅞
Do. Central	71⅞	72
North Western Common	36⅜	36⅜
Do. Preferred	53⅝	53⅝
Rock Island	94⅞	94⅞
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	80	80¼
Pacific Mail	40⅜	40⅜
Western Union Telegraph	70⅜	70⅝
Ohio & Mississippi		22⅝
Union Pacific	24⅜	24⅜
Toledo & Wabash	20⅜	21⅜
Harlem	127	127
Chicago and Alton	100⅜	100⅜
Adams Express	106⅜	106⅜
American Express	59⅜	61
U. S. Express	68⅜	69⅜
W., Fargo & Co. Express	28	27
Mail	106	106
Fort Wayne	91⅜	91
Merchants Union Express	17	15⅜
Columbus and St. Joseph	23⅜	23⅛

Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 32 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Bid.	Asked.
Penna. Central	43⅝	
" scrip	41⅝	
Reading	50⅛	
Oil Creek	4	
United Cos of N. J.	115¾	
Lehigh Valley	61	
A. V. R. R. 7-30	85	
Central Transportation	45	
Sunbury	54	
P. C. & St. L. Bonds		67

New York, June 18, 1874.

The Treasury disbursements were $87,000, and the customs receipts $323,000. Money was easy at 2¼@3 per cent. Sterling was dull at 487½@487¾ for sixty days, 490@490¼ for sight. Gold opened at 111¾, advanced to 111, the highest, and lowest prices respectively. The borrowing rates were 3 to flat. State bonds were quiet and nominal. Railroad bonds were steady. Governments were firm. Stocks opened firm, afterwards became weaker, and frequently fluctuated, the decline reaching ½@1¾, until the last hour of business, when the market became firm, and closed with an advance of ½@1¾ from the lowest point, and in some cases the highest point of the day. The fluctuations were caused by various Washington rumors. The sales for the day aggregated 180,000 shares, of which 37,900 were Western Union, 23,000 Pacific Mail, 5,000 New York Central, 6,000 Erie, 57,000 Lake Shore, 17,000 Union Pacific, 7,000 Northwest, 7,000 Rock Island, and 15,000 Wabash.

Governments.—U. S. coupons of 1881, 121¾; 5-20s of '62, 114; do of '64, 117; do of '65, 114; do new, 120; 10-40s of '67, 120¾; do '68, 120¼; new 5s, 113⅝; 10-40s, 113⅝; currency 6s, 114⅝.

State Bonds.—Missouri sixes, 97; Tennessee, old, 79; do new, 79; Virginia, new, 31; do old, 28; North Carolina, old, 20; do new, 16.

Stocks.—Canton, 40@60; Western Union Telegraph Company, 70½; Quicksilver, 15; Adams Express, 106; Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express, 77; American Express, 60; United States Express, 69¾; Pacific Mail, 40⅜; New York Central, 97⅝; Erie, 28; do preferred, 42¾; Harlem, 128½; do preferred, 124; Michigan Central, 71⅜; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 87; Northwestern common, 36¾; do preferred, 53½; Rock Island, 94¾; New Jersey Central, 106⅛; St. Paul, 33; do preferred, 53¾; Toledo & Wabash, 30½; do preferred, 65; Fort Wayne, 94; Terre Haute, 8; do preferred, 28; Chicago & Alton, 100¾; do preferred, 106; Ohio & Mississippi, 22¾; Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati, 66; Burlington & Quincy, 100; Lake Shore, 69½; Panama, 16; Illinois Central, 94; Union Pacific, 24½; Central Pacific, 92¾; Union 865; Hartford & Erie, 1; Delaware & Lackawanna, 108½.

LONDON, June 18.—5 P. M.—The proportion of bank reserve, which last week was 45 per cent., is now 48½. Consols: money 92¼@92⅝; account, 92⅝@92¾; 5-20s '65, 108¾; do '67, 108; 10-40s 105¼; new 5s, 104⅝; New York Central 90; Erie, 24¾@25¼; do preferred, 49.

PARIS, June 18.—Rentes 59f 22½c.

FRANKFORT, June 18.—5-20s '62, 97⅝.

Foreign.

LONDON, June 17.—Tallow 42s 9d@43s. Linseed oil 29s. 6d.

LIVERPOOL, June 18.—Cotton firm; middling uplan's 9¾d; Orleans 9⅝@9¾d; sales of 15,000 bales; American 9,000; speculation and export 2,000. Breadstuffs steady. Red western spring wheat 12s 10d@13s 2d. Corn 35s 9d. Lard 51s 6d. Tallow 39s 6d.

ANTWERP, June 18.—Refined petroleum 28¾f.

COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

Our merchants generally continue to complain of business being dull, and dull it is, as it nearly always is at this season of the year, and, furthermore, it is likely to continue so for a month to come. The inquiry for almost everything is meagre, being confined wholly to supplying immediate wants, while as regards values there have been no important changes since the date of our last report.

BEANS—Selling, in a jobbing way, at $2 40@2.50 ₩ bushel for mediums, and $2.60@2.75 for prime navies.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, but prices have undergone no quotable change, ranging from 10 @16 cts for common to prime.

CEMENT AND LIME—Following are the current rates: Cement—Youghiogheny, $2@2.50 ₩ barrel; Louisville, $2@2.50; Phoenix $1@2.25; Rosendale, $3.75@4.00; Portland, $8@8.50. Plaster—French's Selected, $4@4.50; New York (Mills & Co.) $3.75@4; Michigan, $4@4.25; Nova Scotia, $3.25@3.50; White Sand, $1.75@2. Clinton, $2@2.25; Fremont and Sandusky, $1.75@2.

CHEESE—Prime Ohio Factory is still quoted at 13@13½. Dairy does not seem to be wanted at any price.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues very dull, and there is scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

EGGS—Notwithstanding the arrivals are keeping up fairly well, the supply is scarcely equal to the demand, hence the market is firm with an upward tendency; we were reported sales to-day at 11@12.

FLOUR—The market continues quiet and unchanged. Spring wheat flours, $6.75@7.25, ifo outside figures for choice. Minnesotas; red Winter wheat flours, $7.25@7.50 There is very little inquiry for fancy brands—the demand appears to be falling off every year. Rye Flour, $6.

GREEN TRUCK—Quoted as follows: Green Beans, $3@3 ₩ bri; $3@3 ₩ box. Peas, $1 ₩ bri; $1.50@2 ₩ box; Cucumbers, $2.50@3 ₩ box; Cabbage, $2 ₩ bri; New Potatoes, $2@2.50 ₩ bri; Strawberries, 30@40c ₩ quart; Cherries, 8@10c; Raspberries, 20@25c.

GROCERIES—Trade continues dull, and the market, in a general way, presents but little that is new or important. Both Sugars and Coffees are reported weak and offer, and we reproduce our quotations for the former all around. The demand for almost everything in this line has fallen off very perceptibly within the past few weeks.

SUGARS—Patent Cut Loaf, 12½; Crushed, Powdered and Granulated, 11¾; Standard A, 11¼; B, 10¾; Ex. C, 10; Circle C, 9¾; Franklin Extra C, 9½; Franklin No. 2 Extra C, 9¼; American Extra C, 9; Yellow Sugars, 8 to 9c, as to quality.

COFFEE—Choice Rio, 26; prime, 25; good, 24; fair, 23c. Roasted, 28c for 1 pound packages; loose, 20c less.

MOLASSES—Strictly prime new crop New Orleans, 55c; good to prime, 52@53.

RICE—Choice Carolina, 9¾; Patna, 8¾@; Rangoon, 6¾@7c.

SYRUPS—Extra White Drips, 70c; Sugar Drips, 60c; Amber, 60@65; lower grades, 50@55, as to quality.

GRAIN—There is no improvement to note in the demand for Wheat, and while the market continues nominal, prices are nominally unchanged, $1.30@1.35 for red winter, and $1.40@1.45 for white. The Oat market is stronger and prices have been advanced 1@2 cts ₩ bushel, selling to-day at 60@62, as to quality, which barely covers actual cost of bringing them here from the west. Corn is dull and shelled, in slight supply and advancing; the former may be quoted at 76@78, and the latter at 76@78. There is rather more activity for Rye, and we can report sales at $1.06@1.6.

HAY—The market for baled continues quiet, and prices unchanged, unchanged, and continue to quote at $18@23 ₩ ton, according to quality.

HOMINY—$4.75@5.25 ₩ bri.

PROVISIONS—Sides—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 14¾; Shoulders—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 9¾; Breakfast Bacon—Sugar Cured, canvassed, 15c; Dried Beef—Extra Sugar Cured, canvassed, 17. Bacon—Shoulders, 8¾ ₩ lb; Rib Sides, 10¾. Short Rib Sides, 10¾; Clear Rib Sides, 11¾. Hams—Sugar Cured, 14@15½; canvassed, in tree s, 13¾ ₩ lb; Refined summer use in tierces, 12¾; half bris, 13¾; buckets 1¾; 3 ₩ caddies, 14c; 5 ₩ pails, 13¾; 3 ₩ pails, 13; 5 do pails 14¾; 6 do pails 14¾.

POULTRY—Spring Chickens, 50@60 cts ₩ pair; old cocks, 25c.

POTATOES—There is rather more inquiry and a firmer feeling, but no advance in prices: we continue quote at $1@1.25 ₩ bushel, in a jobbing way. New crop drooping; sales, reported to day at 40c ₩ bri.

RAGS—The market is reported quiet and unchanged at 3 cts ₩ lb for good mixed.

SALT—$1.35 ₩ bri.

SEEDS—Flax Seed is wanted at $2.25. There is no demand for either Clover or Timothy.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS EAST LIBERTY, THURSDAY June 18, 1874

ARRIVALS

The arrivals of live stock, during the 24 hours ending at noon to-day, were as follows:

Cattle	55 cars.
Hogs	20 "
Sheep	4 "
CATTLE.	
Total	1,423

The market continues fairly active, and prices are steady, although as compared with yesterday, without quotable change. Sales during the 24 hours ending at noon to day, 767 head, making 2,712 head thus far this week, showing a large increase, as compared with the corresponding time last week. The great bulk of the supply on sale has been picked up: included in the sales within the time in question were eight cars purchased for shipment to Philadelphia, making in all fifty cars for the week, the largest number that has been purchased here for that market in any one week for several months. We stated in a recent report that there would, in all probability, be an increased demand here on Philadelphia account; and our expectations are being fully realized, as the supply of beef cattle in the eastern portion of the State is almost exhausted, the Philadelphia dealers, as a matter of course, must increase their purchases elsewhere, and there can be no question but what they can buy to better advantage here than at any other point in the country, notwithstanding they consider that prices are nearly always too much inflated here to admit of a margin for profit in shipping to Philadelphia. We have reason to believe that the cattle purchased here this week, for that market cost but little more than the same grades of cattle would have cost in Chicago, when the cost of transportation from here is not much over one half what it is from Chicago, and then the shrinkage, an important consideration, is a mere no nearly. Quotations may be given as follows: Extra, 1,450 pounds and upwards, at 6¼@6¾; good, 1,300@1,400, 6@6¼; 1,000@1,100, 5@5¾; green slippery stock as to quality, 4@5¾; good cows and heifers, 4¼@5¾.

SHEEP.

The arrivals continue meagre, and with a demand which, while it is by no means brisk, is fully up to the supply, the market is nearly bare of but few remaining unsold, and prices are fully sustained. As will be seen, the arrivals footed up but four cars during the past 24 hours, the total only 57 cars for the week, but little over one half what they were during the corresponding time last week, being 124 cars. Sheep, 5¾, 9 2-3c lbs, 14@25⅝; 8 2-3c lbs, 4.75@5.75; 7 2-3c lbs, 3¾@4¾.

HOGS.

The market, since the date of our last report, has undergone little or no change, as per quotations, although the arrivals continue comparatively light, the supply is still up to the demand. Prime Philadelphia hogs, 6.30@6.40 good mixed, 6.25@6.30; Yorkers, 5.90@6.20.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, June 17, 1874.

The Crude market was reported quiet to day, but prices are still sustained, and the general feeling is that for the time being, at least, the bottom has been reached, and this, strengthened somewhat by reports that the production is falling off. It has been generally conceded for some time past that the production has not more than held its own, but reports are current, as already intimated, that it is decreasing. Refined quiet and weaker but unchanged: June, delivered in Philadelphia, 13; July, 13¼; August and September 13¾. There has been more inquiry reported, and this, no doubt, was the main cause of the recent advance: refiners, however, still compain that there is little or no margin for profit, that the raw article has advanced fully as much as the product, so that in reality they are no better off now than they were before the advance took place.

Oil barrels continue very dull, and may be quoted nominally at $1.90@1.95 for countries, and $1.70@1.75 for city makes.

CRUDE OIL RECEIVED BY ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consigned.	Bbls.
McKeever	Star & W	299
Stevenson	Peerless O W	399
Young	Sunbeam O W	235
Total		1,423

Chicago Lumber Market.

CHICAGO, June 17.—There was a decided improvement in the demand for lumber to day, though the market was quiet until noon, when local and country buyers, the attendance of the latter being good to day, took hold freely, and somewhere in the neighborhood of 40 cargoes were sold. The offerings were largely common. Joists and scantling were active and firm at $8.50@9. Most of the sales were made at $8.75 for both Lumber and Log Manifest, but the market was firm, and cargoes were sold to arrive, at $9. Common inch lumber sold at $6@7 for the refuse, to $8@9 for good and choice boards and strips were reported in fair demand and steady, under moderate offerings. The local dealers, who do not handle a night inspection, abstained from buying, but sellers say the lumber was taken readily by other parties. Quotations for good to choice mill run lumber range from $14@16; lath sold at $1.75@1.87½. Several cargoes arrived during the day, some of them during the afternoon, and a number were left over.

New York Wool Market.

NEW YORK, June 17.—The market is steady. Consumers are the only buyers, the quantity taken by them for their current necessities is only limited. California and Texas are arriving freely. The best lots have found ready buyers. In foreign Clothing there is a fair business, mostly in Australian. Outside of Carpet Wools stock is light and market quiet. The sales embrace 20,000 ₩ California at 32@34½; 10,000 do Australian on private terms, 10 bags Texas on private terms, 10 bags California on private terms, 10,000 ₩ Secured Wool on private terms, 125 bales Spring California on private terms, 150 bales Spring California at 50@52; 75,000 ₩ Fleeces 36c, 10 bags California scoured at 70 bags Super Pulled 42c; 25 bales Spring California, burry, 28c; 5,000 ₩ Washed Fleeces 50c; 9,000 do Spring California on private terms; 5,000 do do 36c; 6,000 do do 33c; 28,000 do Fall California 23½c; 2,000 do do 21c, 10,000 do Spring do 33c; 10,000 ₩ Texas on private terms; 2,000 do Georgia on private terms; 50,000 do Spring Clip California, 5,000 do California Shearings and Pulled on private terms. 1,000 ₩ Unwashed Combing 6 @30c; 10,000 do Mestiza 28; 47 bales Fall California 24½c; 8,000 do Sorts on private terms; 4,000 do Oregon 42c; 10,000 do Montevideo on private terms.

St. Louis Iron Market.

ST. LOUIS, June 17.—There are some downward changes again in our quotations of pig iron, embracing Missouri charcoal numbers 1 and 2 foundry, which are of $2 ₩ ton each, and Alabama charcoal No 1 foundry, heretofore rolling at $30@30 now rated as $30@35. Other brands and qualities unvaried, but market very dull. Stone coal, Missouri No 1 foundry, $26@30; No 2 do, $22@25; mill $17@22; Charcoal—Missouri—No 1 foundry, $32@35; No 2 do, $3 @30; white and mottled, $30@35. Charcoal—Tennessee No 1 foundry, $30@35; Alabama No 1 foundry, $30@35; Scotch, according to brand, $42@45; Marshall's, $30@31; American Scotch, $40; Hanging Rock, $30. Cold blast charcoal—Missouri, 40@ 50; Tennessee, 45@50; Kentucky 50@58; Alabama and Georgia, 45@50. Missouri charcoal blooms, 85@90. Iron ore—Iron Mountain, $8; Moramec, $6.50.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, June 18.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand, at 17c. Flour, wheat and oats quiet and unchanged. Rye steady and in moderate demand. Barley dull and nominal. Pork: demand fair and market firm; sales 1,770 at $17.87½; extra heavy held at $18. Lard quiet and unchanged. Bulk meats dull; shoulders 6¾; clear rib 9c; clear 9c. Bacon dull; shoulders 7¾; clear sides 10¾c. Whisky: demand fair and market firm at 90c.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, June 18, 1874.

Corrected by HARRIS & EWING, Wholesale Druggists, corner Liberty and Tenth streets:

Acid, acetic, $	20a	40 lb	Oil, Anise	$ 90	4.00 lb
28 select	20a	35 lb	Bergam		7.00 lb
1st select	60a	65 lb	Cassia		2.75 lb
Acid, Citric	1.30a	1.50 lb	Castor		2.75 lb
Oxalic	22	25 lb	Lemon		3.20 lb
Tartaric	65a	67 lb	Linseed	1.05	1.10 gal
Alcohol	2.00a	2.20 gal	Neatsfoot	90a	1.50 gal
Aloes, Cape		20 lb	Olive	1.25a	2.00 doz
Arrow		50 lb	"	2.25a	5.00 lb
Socot		75 lb	" Pts	3.75	4.50 doz
Bism	45a	50 lb	Orange		4.50 lb
Ammo., Aq	18a	18 lb	Origanum	70a	1.20 lb
Carb		20 lb	Pennyr'l	1.80a	2.00 lb
Arnica, Flor	18a	22 lb	Peppermt	4.50a	6.00 lb
Assafœtida		48 lb	Sassafras	80a	90 lb
Bals. Copaib	1.00a	1.07 lb	Wintergr		5.75 lb
Cannab	75a	80 lb	Opa, Segda		40 lb
Bay Rum	3.25a	3.50 gal	Pot, Bi Carb		20 lb
Blu, Sub car		3.00 lb	Bi Chrom		25 lb
Subnit		2.90 lb	Bromide	1.00a	1.20 lb
Blue Mass		1.05 lb	Chlorate	40a	44 lb
Vitriol	13¾a	14¾ lb	Iodid	4.90a	5.00 lb
Borax, ref'd	20a	22 lb	Quinine	2.60a	2.70 oz
Brim., Roll	4¾a	5¾ lb	Root, Gent		12 lb
Flor, sulph	3¾a	4¾ lb	Sin, E. I		18 lb
Buchu	17a	25 lb	Gin, Jam		33 lb
Calomel		2.05 lb	Senna F		1.80 lb
Camphor raf	85a	90 lb	Jalap P		85 lb
Camwood	7a	9 lb	Rhubarb	1.25a	1.50 lb
Chamo, fer		45 lb	"	2.00a	2.50 lb
Rom		36 lb	Sar, Hond		58 lb
Chloral Hyd		2.40 lb	Sar, Mex		28 lb
Chloroform	1.20a	1.30 lb	Senega		1.10 lb
Cinch, Pale		80 lb	Spigelia		43 lb
Red		1.40 lb	Vol. Sig		45 lb
Yellow		90 lb	" Ger		25 lb
Cochineal	80a	90 lb	Saffron, Am.	1.00	a 1.20
Copperas	2a	3 lb	Sal Ammon	15¼a	17 lb
Cream Tar	47a	49 lb	Saltpetre	9a	11 lb
Cubebs	18a	20 lb	Glauber	2¾a	4 lb
Dovers Pd'd		2.75 lb	Rochelle		40 lb
Ergot	60a	75 lb	Soda	3a	3¾ lb
Ether, Nit	40a	46 lb	Seed, Canary	7a	7¾ lb
Sul	60a	70 lb	Flax, Clean		7¾ lb
Ex. Long'd		11 lb	Hemp	7a	7¾ lb
Liqu, Cal	44a	50 lb	Mustard		12 lb
Ital	30	35 lb	Poppy, Alex		22 lb
Fustic	3a	4 lb	E. I		22 lb
Glycer, Pure	35a	40 lb	Timothy		6.00 bu
Bowers		65 lb	Shellac	70a	80 lb
Indigo, Mad	1.00a	1.20 lb	Soap, Castile	12¾a	13¾ lb
Guat, S. F.	1.10a	1.25 lb	White		21 lb
Iodine		7.40 lb	Soda Ash	4¾a	5¾ lb
Iodoform		1.22 oz	Sal Soda	1¾a	2¼ lb
Juniper Ber	7a	9 lb	Strych, Cry		8.12 oz
Logwood	23¾a	25¾ lb	Wire		2.85 lb
Madder	10a	12 lb	Sugar Lead	26a	28 lb
Magnes, Cal	80a	1.00 lb	Turpen, Spts	47a	53 gal
Carb	35a	40 lb	Var., Coach	1.80a	4.00 gal
Manna, Flk		60 lb	Copal	1.25a	2.00 gal
Morph, Sul	7.25a	7.50 oz	Damar	1.30a	1.80 gal
Nit. Silver		1.05 oz	Japan	80a	1.30 gal
Opium		11.50 lb	Venet, Red	2¾a	4¾ lb
Powd		13.50 lb	Whiting	1¾a	3¾ lb

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, June 18, 1874.

FLOUR—Dull; superfine $5@6.

GRAIN—Wheat: demand fair and price advanced; No 1 spring $1.24; No 2 $1 21¾@1.21¾ cash; $1.19¾ seller July; No 3 $1 10½; rejected $1.05. Corn steady and in moderate demand; No 2 mixed 60¾@60¾ cash; 59¾@59¾ seller July; 57½c bid seller August; rejected 56@56½c. Oats dull; No 2 46½ cash or seller June; 43@43½c seller July; rejected 42c; five active; No 1 86@87½c. Barley dull and nominal; No 1 $1.10@1.20; rejected 75c.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and prices declined, but steady at the reduction; $17@17.20¼ cash; $17 seller July; $17.87½@18 seller August. Lard dull and nominal; prime 9½c. Corn meal dull and lower at $3.85. Others unchanged.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, June 18.—Wheat weak; No 1 red $1.35; No 2 $1.25. Corn steady at 70@71c. Oats steady at 53c. Petroleum firmer: standard white 10½c; Ohio test to 120 degrees 13½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 18.—Cotton quiet; middling 17c. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn dull and no market. Corn dull at 78@80c. Bacon dull at 7¾@8½c. Lard active at 12@12½c.

Cotton.

NEW ORLEANS, June 18.—Cotton: sales of 1,600 bales; generally the feeling in the market was better, but prices unchanged; receipts 154 bales; exports coastwise 259; stock 56,338; unsold last evening 53,400.

Live Stock.

NEW YORK, June 18.—Beeves: receipts 1,194 head, including 2,700 for Thursday, against 4,400 the same time last week; demand strong and the market closed firm; sales 1,700 at 10@11c; 1,000 at 11¼@11¾; Texans 10@11c; native steers 11@12¾c. Sheep and lambs: receipts 9,320 head including 7,530 for three days, active at 5,500 for last week; supply slow at 6@6½c; lambs dull at 6½@10c, with the bulk of Kentucky lambs at 7 cents. Calves: receipts 1,120 head, meaning 10,900 for three days, against 15,870 for the same time last week; none offered alive; dressed firmer at 7½@7¾c.

BUFFALO, June 19.—Cattle: receipts to-day 1,972 head, for the week 10,320 head; the market is nearly out of stock; most fresh arrivals through consignments; prices firm at yesterday's rates. Sheep and lambs: receipts to-day 1,000 head, for the week 9 400; market nominal; no sufficient sales to establish prices; western sheep nominal at 5½@6c; lambs 6½@7c. Hogs: receipts to-day 2,000; total for the week 11,800; market dull and slow; Yorkers $5.80@5.75; heavy hogs $5.90@6.00.

CHICAGO, June 18.—Cattle: receipts 3,765 head; market fairly active for all grades, but quiet for others; prices unchanged, good to extra native steers 5¾@6¼; fair to medium $4@5 35; stockers $3.80@4.25; shipping steers $4.50@5.50; receipts 14,434; market active and firm for the best grades and a shade higher; $4@5 65 for medium to good; $5.75@6.10 for choice to extra; shipments 11,009. Sheep: receipts 1,765; market quiet and weak; sales of fair sheep at $4.25@4.50.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, June 18.—The trade movement was slow with both agents and the market for cotton goods is quiet, but steady, at unchanged prices. Grain bags are more active. Am rican makes are largely sold abroad. Horrocks prints are very active. Cotton dress goods are in moderate request, but ginghams rule dull. Foreign goods are quiet.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.—1 car lumber W Lloyd & Co; 1 car wooden ware F Sellers & Co; 3 cars o bris Central Ohio Salt; 1 do line J B Canfield; 1 car lumber R Burpee; 9 bxs soap J H Friday; 30 pkgs fish Curry & M; 1 roll belting McNish & Butler; 2 car wheat Parke Bro & Co; 5 bxs paint G E Palmer; 7 bris o iron Zug & Co; 3 bxs mdse G A Kelly & Co; 4 boxes mdse A McClure; 81 bags nails J & W Fairbanks; 3 cars o bris B D Mo e; 60 bdls paper J J Howard; 50 pails tobacco T J Wallace; 22 bxs cheese Schlegal & Zeigler; 4 do do H Kendall Sons & Co; 4 bureaus Wm H Lane; 2 do J Kenworthy; 2 cars o steel Anderson & W; 231 pkgs 1 beer J Lasey & Co; 3 bdls paper Fgh Lasey & Co; 2 do do Kennedy J L L Knox; 170 sks oats J Graham; 30 boxes farina Arbuckle & Co; 25 cases matches S F Pickin; 10 bxs tube butter Head & Co; 4 bbls beer W H Lemon; 36 bxs cheese 5 bris eggs Voigt M & Co; 25 bxs cheese J H Loh & Co; 7 bris eggs H Rea; 9 do 5 tubs butter Head & Co; 4 bbls beer J W Graff & Co; 2 do 2 crks butter Caldwell & Co; 5 bris eggs 3 kegs butter J J Pettit & Co; 18 bris wine F Evert.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R.—25 dz brooms Arbuckles and Co; 21 bris eggs Voigt M Co; 72 bdls o Finest and 100 do Extra flour owners; 20 bris whisky F Kaiser; 1 car shingles Smith and R; 5 bbls whisky Kaiser and C; 10 do Rodheim and Co; 25 pkgs mdse Rea and S n; 2 do 25 bris m work F Siefkes and Co; 5 do liquor M Evert; 3 do eggs H Rea Jr; 41 do J A Graff and Son; 68 bxs cheese Graff and Painter; 5 bris flour W Welsh and Co; 80 sks do W A Patterson; 2 cars Iron Brown and Co; 50 bxs soap Dilworth Bro; 9 sks rags Pgh McCord; 3 sks do D Wallace; 2 bdls willows C Kleiner; 5 bris eggs E Fox & Co; 2 cars wood A W Fairley; 1 tree hoops R Owens & Co; 9 bd st stidee G Hammerson; 10 sks soap J W Lippincott; 1 car oats Hitchcock McCabe and Co; 4 do P Duff & Son; 8 tons coal P Hanna; 26 pails tobacco Fiscus & H; 5 racks frames J W Morrison; 16 cads tobacco 2 bdls do 2 sks buts do W Conner; 5 tons 10 cks s, grease J S Dilworth; 100 bris flour S Lindsay Jr & Co.

ALLEGHENY SECTION—1 car oats 4 bris o meal 1 do p barley J A Steel; 3 cks cheese B Jenney; 3 pkgs eggs 2 do butter G McFerron Bro; 3 cars ice K Blair; 1 do wheat Gilmore & Co; 1 do lumber Pierce Sinnott; 50 bris oil Armstrong F & Co; 1 car staves W League; 1 do hay Johnston & M F; 1 do cooperage H Cordier; 1 do flour R Knox & Son; 3 bris eggs H Lenz; 1 car lime Holmes & Co; 1 do staves J M Memphis; 1 do d sash S G Purvis; 344 pigs R Carson.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.—5 car ice Chautauqua Lake Ice Co; 3 do stone Howard & Son; 28 bris 1 oil A V R R Co; 344 g hides J Callery & Co; 1 car stone K Bracken; 1 do Mashing & F; 89 bris tar Pgh Locomotive Works; 2 do 2 bris oil Mingo Oil Co; 1 do clay Star F B Co; 22 sks rags McCullough & S; 1 car f clay C H Armstrong; 1 do junk McKeney & Son; 4 do coal public Co; 40 do N Y & Erie Co.

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms

PITTSBURGH FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. LINE, June 18, 1874.

Brown & Co m	4	Nimick & Co	28
Caughey & H	10	Hyde & McC m	7
Zug & Co o	8	P D Nevin & Co	6
Lewis B & D m	6	Pgh Frge & I Co m	2
Sondley & McC m	3	Rogers and ti	2
Lesmis & Cm	2		
Total	72		
CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.			
Lloyd & Co m	6	McKnight P & Co o	6
Zug and Co o	4	Isabella Furnace o	18
Lucy Furnace o	32	Jones & L m	3
Total	64		
ALLEGHENY VALLEY R R.			
J Moorhead m	1	Kloman & Co m	1
Nimick & Co b			24
Total			26

HARDWARE.

O. WHITMOR

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

To Real Estate Buyers.

In our for sale column to-day will be found advertised a property on Poplar street. This is a very nice little property, and can be bought at a very reasonable price. Swoger and Wright, of No 47¼ Federal street, are the agents.

Died on an Emigrant Train.

A little child about two years old, died on the emigrant train that arrived in this city last night from New York. Its parents are Norwegians. The remains were taken to Devore's on Grant street, where Coroner McCallin will hold an inquest to-day.

The Music Contest To-night.

The music contest for the McKee and Mellor prizes will take place at the Pittsburgh Female College to-night, and an unusually good contest is anticipated. The entertainment aside from the attraction given to it as a contest will be highly enjoyable as a musical treat. The new organ will be brought into use, and with a programme of vocal and instrumental music, such as has been arranged, it will be hard for any attendant not to find pleasure in the entertainment.

Bold Burglars.

Officer Cowell, of the Allegheny police force found a ladder against Mr. Rafferty's house, corner of Cedar avenue and Third street, early yesterday morning. He made an investigation and found a window open which led to. Soon after a man, who gave his name Wedd, came up, and the officer arrested him. Two shots were fired by an accomplice from the window, the officer returning the compliment, but managing to hold his prisoner, who was lodged in the Station house and is held for a hearing. The other man escaped.

Excitement in a Foundry.

Yesterday afternoon the bursting of an emery wheel created some excitement in the foundry of D. DeHaven & Son corner of Park Way and Arch street Allegheny. The accident happened about three o'clock. The wheel seperated into a number of pieces, one of which was thrown up through the roof and another one flew across the roof knocked the rammer out of the hands of one of the workmen,named Thomas Atkinson, then knocked a hole through the wall and dropped down on Park Way. Some other pieces were thrown some distance, several workmen narrowly escaped being hurt by the flying pieces.

Beaver Col ege Commencement.

We fear we shall not be able to visit, as we would like, and as Prof. Taylor has kindly invited us to do, the College on the occasion of its commencement on the 25th inst. We learn from the printed programme that the exercises preliminary to the commencement will consist of a Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. William Lynch, on Sunday, the 21st. The annual address by Dr. Bittenger on 22d inst., at 8 P. M. The Alumnae reunion on the 24th at 8 P. M. The annual meeting of Trustees and corporators on the 25th at 3 P. M. The public examinations will be held during Wednesday and Thursday, the 24th and 25th inst. The commencement exercises proper, will be at 6¾ P. M., on the 25th.

The pupils of this excellent seminary, and the friends of education generally, should endeavor to be present and realize for themselves the great merit of this well managed and successful home institution.

Tarentum Camp Meeting.

The annual meeting of the trustees and lot-holders of the Tarentum Camp was held on Thursday, the 18th inst., on the grounds. There was a large turn out of lot-holders at the meeting, and one hundred and twenty-two expressed their intention of occupying their cottages during the meeting and quite a number before the formal opening.

The time for holding the meetinh was fixed for the 11th of August, but permission was given the cottagers to occupy their cottages from and after the first of July.

The usual committees were appointed.

That on selections for services being Rev. R. L. Miller, D. D., Presiding Elder, Rev. W. B. Watkin, D. D., of Butler, street, John Connor, of Tarentum, J. H. Walters and Wm. Foreman, Esqs.

The Trustees have determined to build a first class boarding house and let it to some one who will keep it in a "first class hotel style."

The grounds are in tip top order, and if yesterday Indicate anything there will be one of the best turn-outs ever on the grounds. There are a number of contracts to build new cottages during the coming month.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Thrown From a Wagon—An Old Citizen Injured.

Yesterday, shortly before noon, Mr. John Vogt, a grocer doing business on Chestnut street, was driving along Centre street, near Spring Garden avenue, his horse became frightened and ran off. Mr. Vogt was thrown from the wagon to the pavement, and was rendered insensible. Dr. Easton was summoned to attend him and found that he had suffered a fracture of the skull at the base. As he is sixty-five years of age, it is feared he cannot recover. He is now lying at his residence in a very precarious condition.

THE FEDERAL STREET DEPOT.

The Railroad Authorities to be Interviewed on the Question.

The Railroad Committee of Allegheny Councils met last evening and took up the resolution referred to them by Councils relative to directing the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company to proceed with the erection of their new depot on Federal street. Messrs. Price, Roberts and Zinkand were appointed a sub-committee to call on the authorities of the railroad company at an early date and confer with them in regard to the matter.

FREE PASSES.

Going for the Pleasant Valley Company—The Contract with Councils.

The Committee on Street Railways, have been called to consider the subject of passes. I is not known how that little angle in the new Constitution in relation to these pass-board favors can be rounded, but if it can be passed in any way Allegheny Councils have caught the wood" on the Pleasant Valley Railway Company. It is in this wise. When the company secured the right of way over the streets of Allegheny, the Councils, with keen foresight, included in the ordinance a clause providing that every Councilman in the future should have a testimonial as to his right to ride in glorious freedom over the Pleasant Valley road. Alas, alas, however. Corporations having no souls, how could they be expected to have the noblest essence of the soul—gratitude. The Company testified its melancholy lack in this direction when it failed to furnish each Councilman with the trump card last January. The members broke the ingratitude with meekness until the last meeting of Councils, when Mr. Hastings, believing that business is business, offered a resolution, directing the Street Railway Committee and the City Solicitor to tackle the Company. The Committee had this resolution under consideration last night when Messrs. Phillips, Klucker and Thomas in connection with the City Solicitor were appointed a committee to confer with the company in regard to the matter. Councilmen in the meantime, will as they have been doing with cheerful equanimity pay their fares until the question is settled—amicably if it can be, forcibly if it must.

ALL ABOUT A LETTER.

A Mistaken Impression Corrected.

Some weeks since we published a letter on the subject of a clergyman's tax assessment, written by a county official, criticising the Reverend gentleman's course to some extent during the time the triennial assessment was being made on the cash basis. We did not at the time either mention the names of the writer or the person to whom the letter was directed, nor the place to which it was sent, as we did not intend in the slightest degree anything personal, but merely published it as an illustration of the way the new assessment would work in some cases. It appears since then, that the neighbors of the gentleman to whom the letter was addressed, had no difficulty in singling out who was meant, and to make matters more vexatious, the gentleman referred to denies the whole charge, and avers that instead of opposing, he favored the execution of the laws on the subject of taxation. In addition to his own word (sufficient in itself) he brings several of his neighbors to substantiate his statement. We repeat the fact stated, that we had not the slightest intention to fix the gentleman's identity in any way or reflect personally upon him, and we cheerfully give place to the statement that so far as he was concerned personally, the whole affair was a mistake. Yet the principle of the thing stands, and while it may not be applicable to the gentleman in question, many others, perhaps, can draw their own parallels, probably a slight change of figures or deductions clearly stated from that side of the question, and that was all the letter was published for.

STREETS AND AVENUES.

Fixing up our Thoroughfares—Sewers, Gutters, Drops, Pavements, &c.

Last night the Street Committee held a special meeting in the Common Council chamber. The Street Commissioner was on the recommendation of a sub-committee, directed to put down a sewer drop at the head of Twenty seventh street, South. Mr. West reported in favor of laying a gutter at the head of Twenty-fourth instead of Twenty-fifth street, South, for the purpose of draining the pond complained of by the Board of Health, and his recommendation was adopted. In the matter of the widening of Rose street, South, progress was reported. An ordinance was ordered for the opening of Exchange alley from Barker's alley to Seventh street, South.

A petition from property holders on Fourth avenue was submitted, asking the committee to approve an ordinance compelling the Wylie avenue, Oakland and Ormsby Passenger Railways to pass down Grant street to Third avenue, thence to Market street and along it to Fourth avenue. The object of this ordinance is to prevent the street cars from standing on switches on Fourth avenue, which the citizens and business men complain of as being a great nuisance. On motion of Mr. Di worth, the matter was laid over until the next meeting, in order to afford the residents of Third avenue an opportunity to be heard from.

A petition for a twenty inch pipe sewer on the south side of Butler street, between Forty-first and Forty second streets, was referred to a sub committee, and a resolution to put Fourteenth street in a passable condition was given in charge of the Street Commissioner. A three feet brick sewer was ordered to be constructed from Butler street to the Sharpsburg bridge, and the Committee adjourned.

ORTWEIN'S ORDEAL.

Continuation of Testimony.

Ortwein's Operations after the Murder—His Confessions While in Custody—The Jewelry and Clothing—His Statements Concerning the Affair—The Line of Defense—The Plea of "Emotional Insanity" Set Up—The Physicians Definitions.

The trial of Ernest Ortwein on a charge of murder, was resumed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, at half-past nine o'clock. Judges Sterrett and Stowe were on the bench. Ortwein occupied a seat in the prisoner's box, and seemed to be as stolidly indifferent to the proceedings as on the first day of the trial.

THE CLOTHING IDENTIFIED.

Coroner McCallin was the first witness called. He identified the clothing shown, and the carpet-sack as those which had been given him by Detective Long. [Vest marked by Long in the presence of McCallin, some scrip and a railroad ticket in the pocket, identified; pair of pants stained with blood, boots and other clothing also identified; these were found in the carpet-sack given him by Long.]

Cross-examined—Kept these things from Monday morning until Tuesday in my office, and the second day after the inquest I gave them to Detective Dressler; I took them up to Homestead for the inquest, but Brown brought them back; I swear these are the clothes Long and I examined in the Mayor's office; put no marks on the pants, vest or hat, but I know the pants from the blood stains; there were blood stains on the hat, too.

Henry Brown, sworn—I brought this carpet-sack from the Presbyterian Church, at Homestead, on the 5th of May; I kept it over night and brought it down the next morning, a young boy to the Coroner's office took it to the Coroner. The carpet-sack was not opened while in my possession. (The witness recognized the hat as one he had seen on Mr. Hamnett.)

Jas Keenan, sworn—Mr. McCallin sent me down to the Mayor's office for a carpet sack; this looks like it; don't know that there was a pair of boots in it; I don't know that these are the boots; another boy carried carried it up; I was with him; nobody opened it till we got to the office; then the Coroner opened it.

Cross examined—When the carpet sack was opened a couple of men came in to see whether there was any blood on the pants; I stay in the Coroner's office; am often out when the Coroner is away, so that there is nobody in the office at all.

David R. Calhoun identified the vest as Mr. Hamnett's, and also some papers in it he had seen in Mr. Hamnett's possession; he had an appeal dated 28 h of March.

[Figuring of Mr. Hamnett recognized, as well as the railroad ticket found in Ortwein's possession.]

[The Court here again referred to this want of thoroughness in identifying stolen property, and said he attributed the acquittals in the Scheutler cases to this very cause.]

A. Bell, Assessor of Mifflin township, testified that he had issued the the notice and gave it to Hamnett that was found in Ortwein's possession.

George Alexander, of the Commissioners office, testified that the 20th of March was fixed for hearing appeals from Mifflin township.

John Horner identified the breastpin as belonging to Mrs. Hamnett, had seen it often; she had no chain when I was living with her; Mrs. Oliver had a chain (chain shown, witness said looked like the one of Mrs. Olivers); Mrs. Oliver died last fall.

Officer Jones, sworn—Belong to the Allegheny police force; was on duty in May last; heard of the Hamnett murder and went in search of stolen goods; found this chain and ring in the possession of a cooper named Litchey.

SELLING THE JEWELRY.

Mr Litchey, sworn—Used to live in Allegheny, but six years ago went to Lawrenceville; am a cooper; have seen that man in the box before in a public tavern one morning, but didn't pay much attention to him; we were together in a tavern belonging to Frederick Kircher, on Ohio street, Allegheny, next to Beckwith's brewery; we treated several times and he said he wanted to treat but had no money; he had a chain and ring which he wanted to sell, because he had no money; there was another man there who wanted him to buy them, but wanted to borrow the money; he offered the chain for two dollars and the ring for one dollar and a half; I thought that was too much; I gave him one dollar and a half for the two, and he said that was what he paid for them; I went home and then; I gave them that afternoon to policeman Jones (ring and chain shown and identified); the chain had the figures 1866 marked on the plate.

Cross examined—I bought these things for common brass; think it was Ortwein that gave me them; but he does not look quite so big; he did not give his name, but said he was a brewer from New York; he was not drunk.

Mr. Woodard Beaton, sworn—Am a Jeweler. [Chain shown and pronounced to be gold.] The chain is worth from forty to sixty dollars; [ring shown]: don't think the ring is good, [watch shown]: this is the watch left at my place; could not find him the man who left it there.

Fred Fallbush, sworn—Went into Moore's Jail with Mrs. Heckman for the purpose of identifying Ortwein; she could not identify him; I then asked Ortwein if he knew Mrs. Heckman; he said that he did, and that he had seen her in a jewelry store in Allegheny, on a street where there was a bridge (Chestnut street); he said he had sold or traded an old silver watch, and had received a gold collar button, and that the police had taken it.

Cross examined—Nothing else was said, for Mrs. Heckman became frightened and we left the jail.

Officer Geary was re-called and testified that he had recovered this silver watch from Mr. Hollenboch where the shoes were purchased.

Cross-examined—Don's know that it is the same; it was out of my possession since Monday; when I got it we placed it in the safe at the Mayor's office.

Wm. Arbogast, sworn—The witness is turnkey at the Allegheny lock-up. He found on Ortwein a leather pocketbook and a purse, a cut button, and a guard and other trinkets, which he now identified. He thought there were $360 in the pocketbook.

Cross-examined—I put no mark on the articles, but these looked like the ones I found.

THE BLOOD SPOTS.

Dr. McClann, sworn—Have some knowledge of chemistry, having been practicing [pants shown] medicine for ten years; I made a microscopic analysis yesterday and last night of some spots on these pants.

[Mr. Swarizwelder at this point mentioned to the Court that the pants had not been identified. The Court said that was a matter for the jury, but that the identification was not as complete as it should be.]

By taking some of the spots and washing it with water, I detected some objects with the microscope which I thought were blood globules; I couldn't say whether it was human blood; the blood of some animals is very similar to the human blood—such as the ox, horse, dog, and animals of that kind, except the camel.

[Mr. Bayne here asked the witness to state what his opinion was concerning the blood spots.]

Mr. Swarizwelder objected, and the Court said that it mattered little, as he had already said that he could not tell whether it was human blood.

David R. Calhoun, Robert Calhoun and Peter Dressler were here recalled to further identify pants belonging to Hamnett. Mr. Calhoun was called up to prove that no one tampered with the stolen property while in his possession.

ORTWEIN TALKS TO THE JAIL PHYSICIAN.

Dr. McKelty, sworn—Am physician to the jail; several times had a conversation with Ortwein regarding this case; had one, I think, the second day after the case came there.

[Mr. Swartizwelder here interrupted, to ask some preliminary questions.]

The witness had a conversation in the jail; a man named Swanzey was in the cell; witness commenced the conversation; did not induce him to enter into the conversation; did not tell him I was physician to the jail; the conversation consisted of answers and questions; I asked him if he murdered this family; he said he did; I conversed a few minutes with him, but I don't recollect what he did say; at any rate I can't corroborate what he had already said; it was in this way that he told me he had killed them with either an ax or a hatchet, don't recollect which; I have been in there frequently, and several times have referred to this while there; I think the first or second time I was in there; I think that after he had struck them they had not moved; I think it was the little children he said; I have been in there lately and frequently, but have not referred to that at all.

Cross examined—These statements made by defendant were all in answer to questions put to me; upon this subject I don't think I talked to him more than three times; the first time I spoke to him I asked him, 'Did you murder this family?' or 'Did you commit this crime?' I am not positive which question I put; he answered, "Yes, I did;" when I spoke of the family I did not say the Hamnett family; I merely said "this family." I asked him when he killed them, and questions of that kind; I asked him too, why he killed them; there were two answers he made; I don't speak German, and that's why I want to give those two answers; I want to give him the benefit of the doubt; I asked him at one time if he killed them to rob them; he said "yes," a couple of days after that he denied that he had said he killed them to rob them; that he didn't understand my question in English; in conversing with Mr. Ortwein I found that he could understand my question in English, but in words; the subject was introduced the second time by me; the reporter there at the time and I said that Ortwein had confessed to me that he had killed them to rob them. The reporter then said, 'Why, he denies that!' We turned to Ortwein then, and he said he had misunderstood the question. The first or second time I saw him he said he didn't know why he did it, but that he thought there was something wrong in his head; these conversations on the subject of the murder were always introduced by me; can't recollect what questions I put to him the second time, but his answers were nearly always 'Yes' or 'No;' don't recollect what took place at the third conversation; this was either the first or second time that he told me he had killed them with an ax or hatchet, I think he told me he had been to Homestead; did not say he had any ill-will against any of the family; he didn't mention the subject at all; he said nothing about being fond of the children; I did not ask him questions on this point; I think he said something about being down to the village and getting a glass of beer; he said nothing about sitting with the children before they went to bed, and smoking a cigar, and I asked him nothing about that; Ortwein never volunteered to tell me anything; he said nothing about where he went after the murder, nor did he say anything about the length of time he had been thinking about committing the murder; nothing but curiosity led me to make these inquiries, and this was brought about by the reports I had seen in the newspapers. The question arose in my mind as to the condition of Ortwein at the time of the commission of so monstrous and savage a crime; when he assigned a motive I thought his mind was all right; when he pointed to his head he did not say he was crazy; don't think I replied, 'that is played out;' I told him the insane dodge would not take here; when I made that reply he looked perfectly sane; I made the reply because almost every prisoner brought to jail attempts the insanity dodge, and we have to 'nip' it in the bud for our own protection; I understood him to mean that he was wrong in his head when the crime was committed; I had an impression as to the insanity of the prisoner, but it was not strong; I believe in transitory insanity; think Ortwein told me that in escaping from the house he accidentally overturned the lamp; he did not say whether he had a knowledge of these statements or whether they came up in his mind after reflection.

ORTWEIN'S STORY IN THE LOCK UP.

Philip Holderman, sworn—Keep a store at 192 Ohio street; an upholstery and carpet store; was born in Germany—Baden; that's six hours from Wurtemburg by ordinary road, three miles to the hour; was twenty-two years old when I left for this country; I had seen a great many people from Wurtemburg, but had never been there; there was very little difference between our languages and their's at Wurtemburg. I was at the Allegheny Mayor's office on Saturday morning, May 2d, at 7½ o'clock, saw Ortwein there and had a conversation with him; it was pretty near eight o'clock when I talked to him in the lock up; the turnkey was the only one with me the first time I conversed with Ortwein, except Mr. House and Mr. Graeraft; Mr. Craeraft got me to speak first; he was lying on a bench when I first saw him; I asked if he was dry and hungry, and he said he was, very; he said I would do him a favor if I would get something to eat and drink for him; Mr. House and I got some cakes and sausage, and while they were away I gave him a drink of water; Mr. Craeraft got me to ask Ortwein if he knew why he was in the cell then; Ortwein was sober, but he didn't look like he does now; he looked just like a man that had been on a spree for a day; Ortwein, in response to my question, said he was drunk on Friday, and that was the reason he was in there. Mr. Craeraft told me to ask him if he knew anything about the murder at Homestead; he said he didn't know anything of it; he got me to ask him if he knew a family down there by the name of Hamnett, Mr. Ortwein told me he knew nothing about them; I saw in the morning papers that he had been caught, and that he was thought to be the murderer; I asked him the reason he said he knew nothing about the Hamnett family, when he had told some German men in Allegheny that he had worked there. He gave me no answer; I asked him what his right name was; he said Lewis Mintzer; I said, "I thought your name was Ernest Love; then I told him "You may as well tell me your right name," he said his name was Ernest Mintzer; I asked him the reason he took so many different names, and he said,

HE WAS AFRAID HE WOULD BE CAUGHT.

I said, "I think you were the murderer of Hamnett's family anyway;" I told him, "If you were the murderer of that family you might just as well confess it," and he said, "Yes, it was me," I asked him: "What did you do it for?" he said; "I didn't know, I was just like out of my mind when I done it. I asked him: "What did you do it with?" he said with an ax; I asked, "what for he done it?" "Did you do it for money?" and he did's answer; I asked him, "how much more did you find?" he said "$15. I asked him "What did you kill first?" he said a boy of about eight years; he didn't mention his name; I asked him, "Who did you kill then?" and he said 'A little girl," then he said he killed the little girl; afterwards he stated this different; I asked him if that was all he killed; "Wasn't there an old lady, too?" he said "Yes;" "Wasn't there an old gentleman too?" he said "Yes;" then I asked him, "How many did you kill altogether—was it four or five?" he said he didn't know; "I was in too much in a hurry;" then I asked him "Who set the house on fire?" He said he didn't know nothing of it; then I told him it was strange the house could catch fire and he ought to know; he told me then, when he ran out of the kitchen there was a lamp standing on the floor that was upset that lamp; he said he didn't want to do it; he said he thought it would go out itself; he said the ax was standing in the entry; I asked him how the ax came there; he said he made some poles that day; he said he had been drinking and urged upon the jury to carefully consider them. The first was that the person affected with emotional insanity was almost invariably one who had previously been of good character. Then secondly, the suddenness was always sudden in its attack, and in its consequences. That, thirdly, the crime committed was generally against the person or persons for whom the insane person previously held an affection; and lastly, that the facts as developed by the prosecution formed just such a chain of circumstances as indicated in the prisoner, a mind unbalanced.

The counsel further stated that about two years ago Ortwein suffered from a sunstroke, by reason of which he was discharged from the Prussian army a raving maniac. That subsequently the prisoner fell from a house, sustaining concussion of the brain. He claimed that he would be able to show that the prisoner was at the present time of unsound mind. He then adjured the jury to throw aside all feeling and prejudice and find according to the law and evidence which in no form was expected to prove the prisoner of unsound mind.

LOOKING INTO THE "EMOTIONAL."

Dr. S. N. Benham, sworn—Am a Pittsburgh physician; have practiced for five years; have had some experience in cases of insanity; was five years physician to the Board of Health; have studied the subject of impulsive insanity; the subject is a very abstruse one; think such a condition of mind recognizable among medical men; it differs from the ordinary phase; previous to the affection there is usually no apparent indications of the mania; it is recognized by its suddenness and want of method; it is a subject not very well understood even by physicians; think I have treated a well defined case myself; the cases of Guiteau I thought were accompanied by mental delusion; think the patient is unable when laboring under this delusion to connect ideas; the memory is apt to be defective in regard to things that have transpired during the time; it is not always so; at times there are no physical indications of disease; (a case was related where impulsive insanity had been occasioned by a tumor formed upon the brain about the size of a pea.)

Counsel then made out a case, wherein a man who had lived on terms of amity with a family, and of seeming affection; had borne a good character; had never given evidence of strong feelings; had suddenly committed a ferocious murder and slaughtered five persons of the family in which he lived. The counsel then asked the witness to give an opinion as to whether he thought such a man sane.

The Commonwealth objected, as the whole case had not been stated.

The Court held that the hypothesis kept within the facts and that the question was proper. The Commonwealth could put its side of the case in cross-examination.

The witness then answered that the hypothesis given gave the assumption that it was a case of emotional insanity.

The District Attorney then, in cross-examination, cited all the circumstances of the case before and after the murder—the delusion of Ortwein in fleeing from the place, in selling the jewelry, in giving different names, in purchasing a new suit, &c., and asked the witness to state whether these were evidences of "emotional insanity."

Dr. Benham—Well I would hesitate under the case you have presented, a long time before I would pronounce it a case of emotional insanity; emotional insanity is recognized as different from intellectual insanity; in the hypothetical case put by counsel for the prosecution, think the patient would not be so deranged as to be unable to distinguish right and wrong; an apparent absence of motive is the most significant evidence of insanity, in my opinion; all the facts stated in the hypothesis drawn by counsel for the prosecution might co-exist with emotional insanity.

Dr. Pollock was the next witness called. He testified that "emotional insanity" was clearly recognized by the medical profession. That among the indications of that kind of insanity would be its suddenness; the ferocity of the act committed; previous good conduct in the case of the one committing an act of ferocity would strengthen the belief of impulsive insanity. Ordinarily, there was no physical indication of insanity—although there was seldom any chance to take note of such indications before the act was committed usually.

The Doctor in response to a hypothetical case, put to him in which the facts of the case on trial were narrated, replied that in such a case he thought such facts *might* co-exist, but that it was not *probable*, and it would be very unsafe to class such a case as that of "emotional insanity."

Dr. Roiter, a practitioner of forty years standing, said he recognized "emotional insanity." There might be a case in which there was no physical cause, but he believed a careful analysis would develop a cause. If there was a motive then that would destroy the hypothesis of "emotional insanity." There could be no motive or that would knock the hypothesis into "pi."

ORTWEIN IN GERMANY.

Wilhelm Beier was the next witness called. He was a neighbor of Ortwein when they both lived in Germany. Ortwein had five brothers and three sisters. They owned and worked a farm. He did not know that Ortwein was afflicted with "craziness." He was a decent man in the old country, and the family were all respectable. The father is dead and mother living. Witness knew Ortwein in this country. Had met him once before New Years at his (witness') father's house.

On cross-examination the District Attorney asked witness if he had not talked with Ortwein the morning after the murder, but the defense objected, as they had not examined him on that point.

The Court sustained the objection.

Adolph Swansig was called from "retirement" in Warden Smith's Hotel. He testified to being in the cell with Ortwein when Dr. McKelvy, the jail physician, was interrogating him. Ortwein had to have some questions translated to him. The Doctor asked him why he had killed the family. He said "I don't know." He said he couldn't not tell why he had committed the murder. He did not say anything at the time, of the condition of his head. He said he could not recollect when he committed the murder. The Doctor asked him if he did it for money. He said "no." He did it with an axe. He said the memory of the act came back to him gradually, but that he did not know anything at the time he was committing the act as he was out of his mind.

Dr. McCann was recalled and testified that "emotional insanity" was recognized, but the development of a motive for the commission of a crime would do away with the plea of impulsive insanity.

Mr. Swartzwelder—How long has emotional insanity been recognized in the medical profession. Witness—About twenty-five or thirty years.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Just about the time it has been recognized in law.

Judge Stowe—It has been recognized in law—well since some men became suspicious of their wives and shot somebody. (Laughter.)

The witness on cross examination said that "impulsive insanity" did not always exhibit its effects subsequently in the physical condition of the patient.

District Attorney Bayne,—Well doctor, is it not now recognized that the doctrine of absolute free will is not generally recognized; in other words, do not latest scientific developments tend to show that there is no absolute freedom in the actions of the human will—that some times the rule of necessitarianism holds, and some times that of liberterianism. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Swarzwelder—Now you're getting theological, and starting a new question.

District Attorney.—Not at all. It's a doctrine that was established long before this "emotional insanity," theory.

Judge Stowe (laughing)—I don't know but that's open to dispute. It might suit Brother Sterrett's Predestination, but my Methodism couldn't stand it. [Renewed laughter.]

The witness was then allowed to leave the stand without answering this "stunner," and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE SMITH PIPE CONTRACT.

A Committee of Inquiry Looking into the Facts—The Extension of Time—The Fifty-Inch Pipe.

The sub-Committee of the Water Committee, consisting of Messrs. Hunter, Goldthorpe, Perchment and Brown, appointed to make an investigation and submit a report regarding the facts connected with the awarding of the contract to Wm. Smith for furnishing the city with water pipe, and also to determine regarding the extension of time for completing the contract, held a meeting yesterday afternoon in the office of the Water Commission in Municipal Hall. Mr. F. M. Magee appeared as counsel for Mr. Smith, and City Attorney Bigelow appeared for the Committee of Inquiry. A long discussion was held as to whether the committee should take evidence under oath, and the question being put it was lost by a tie vote.

Some of the members objected to taking sworn testimony, and Mr. Kennedy, the Engineer of the Water Works, declined to go on the stand, under the advice of the City Solicitor.

Mr. Wm. Smith was then placed on the stand, and in reply to interrogatories stated that he is proprietor of the National Pipe works. He entered into a contract with the city on the——of January 1873. On the 10th of October last a large quantity of the pipe was manufactured at the works, and during about an acre of buildings, and seriously hindering the prosecution of the work. His made application to the Water Commission for an extension of time and and received a reply from Civil Engineer Kennedy, stating that there were no objections to the extension. He stated that the letter was produced at the investigation and has already been published in the GAZETTE. The witness also stated that he was delayed two months by the completion of his work by the engagement of twenty-four men from the city. The city has not used all the pipe manufactured by Mr. Smith who said that under the contract he had about one thousand tons to deliver yet. Had he not been granted the extension of time he would have been compelled by the first of June, by the putting in of another pit.

Mr. Watson, who was a member of the old Water Commission, stated that he did not know of an extension of time in behalf of Mr. Smith. The latter was asked in relation to the letter and he said he had no objections, but that the city wanted the supply of pipe kept up to the demand, which had been fully complied with, as the pipes had been furnished faster than the city could use them.

Mr. P. H. Laufman, a colleague of Mr. Watson and also a member of the Water Commission, stated that the day after the fire at Mr. Smith's foundry the Commission paid a visit to it and after looking at the destruction that had been made, Roly Smith said "wont you give us time to complete the contract?" and all the members said "yes, certainly." The city was never related to Mr. Holderman in substance.] He stood behind the door, and when Mr. Hamnett came in he struck him down; Mrs. Hamnett then cried, "Oh! John," and he then killed her; the girl I had ever been at Louis Miller's and he said he had; I could understand every word of his German.

Cross-examined—Holderman and Ortwein were together when I went in, and when I went out I left them together; I couldn't say Ortwein was nervous or excited.

District Attorney Bayne then offered the clothes taken from Hamnett and the other articles mentioned, which were ruled as evidence. He then stated that they might want to call another witness and desired to reserve that right.

THE DEFENSE OPENS.

Mr. W. D. Moore, counsel for the defense, then opened with a brief speech. During his remarks he stated that the plea of the defense was "emotional insanity." He then laid down four propositions connected with the kind of insanity and urged upon the jury to carefully consider them. The first was that the person afflicted with emotional insanity was almost invariably one who had previously been of good character. Then secondly, the suddenness was always sudden in its attack, and in its consequences. That, thirdly, the crime committed was generally against the person or persons for whom the insane person previously held an affection; and lastly, that the facts as developed by the prosecution formed just such a chain of circumstances as indicated in the prisoner, a mind unbalanced.

The counsel further stated that about two years ago Ortwein suffered from a sunstroke, by reason of which he was discharged from the Prussian army a raving maniac. That subsequently the prisoner fell from a house, sustaining concussion of the brain. He claimed that he would be able to show that the prisoner was at the present time of unsound mind. He then adjured the jury to throw aside all feeling and prejudice and find according to the law and evidence which in no form was expected to prove the prisoner of unsound mind.

THE TOTAL ABSTAINERS.

Closing Day of the Convention of the C. T. A. U.—Officers Elected—Resolutions—The Place for Holding the Next Meeting.

The Catholic Total Abstinence Convention reconvened in the Academy of Music at half past eight o'clock yesterday morning, Mr. Flynn, the President, in the chair. Rev. Father De La Roque opened with prayer. The minutes of the day previous were then read and approved.

Mr. Wilson, of New York, ex-President of the National Union, was, on motion, invited to a seat in the Convention.

Reports of committees were next in order. The Committee on Address to Clergy and Laity reported that the address adopted by the Union Convention, held in New York, would be acceptable to this State. Report received.

Dr. Keyser, from the Committee on Resolutions, stated that they were unable to make a report, on account of the chairman of the committee having left for his home the evening previous.

The President then empowered the balance of the committee, Dr. Keyser, Francis Haley and John A Collier, to prepare the resolutions.

The Convention then formed itself into a committee of the whole and received the reports of the progress of the society during the year, which was very satisfactory.

OUR HOME ORGANIZATIONS.

Mr. Sullivan, the President of the Allegheny County Temperance Union, stated that they had twelve adult societies and six cadet societies, numbering in all from 2,800 to 3,000 members, and that the Union was about one year and six months in existence.

Mr. Chas. B. Barr stated that the society of Solo numbered some seventy four members, and was in a very prosperous condition.

A resolution was offered by the member from Pittston, which was adopted by the society from that place, abolishing the State Union, and that diocesan unions be organized in its place. The resolution was offered for discussion, and the Society went into Committee of the Whole.

THE RESOLUTIONS.

The Committee on Resolutions, through its chairman, Dr. Keyser, reported as follows:

Resolved, That we have viewed with alarm the wide spread influence of intemperance throughout the land, and that we pledge ourselves, both individually and collectively, to make use of all fair and legitimate means to extirpate it from our midst.

Resolved, That the Catholic clergy throughout the State are entitled to our lasting gratitude for their increasing efforts in behalf of temperance, and we hereby extend to them the lasting gratitude of ourselves, in Convention assembled, and solicit for them the thanks of all who love virtue and eschew vice.

Resolved, That temperance is a subject of great importance, not only to the county and State, but also to the nation, and we regard all efforts that point to the eradication of this vice as beginning in the individual and in the family, and thus diffused throughout the country. In other words, let each one correct himself, and all will be corrected.

Resolved, That we wholly and entirely separate temperance and politics and shall labor assiduously to hinder the one from infringing upon the other.

GEO. KETSER,
FRANCIS HALEY,
JOHN A. COLLIER.

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

A LITTLE CONFUSION.

At this time a large batch of resolutions were being offered and the business got interminably mixed, the President failing entirely to keep a run of it.

Dr. Keyser having the floor, moved that each matter be taken up seperately. A number were on the floor at the time, favoring the adoption of all measures as a whole. The members were all speaking at once and called upon the chair not to put them off short.

The motion of Dr. Keyser was ruled out of order by the chair.

The Doctor claimed that as he represented a large society, he was entitled to speak, and he claimed the right, as a member of the Union to be heard in the Convention.

More confusion was now created, and the President stated, while in its midst, that he did not wish to act unfairly with any member of the Convention, and that he would freely tender the chair to Dr. Keyser, and be urged by a number of members of the Convention, again took his seat.

THE CONFUSION CONTINUES.

Dr. Keyser then took the floor, but as he was ruled out of order and his friends claiming that he was not, he bowed to the gentlemen of the Convention, and stated that he would withdraw. He did not say anything at the time, of the condition of his head. He said he could not recollect when he committed the murder. The Doctor asked him if he did it for money. He said "no." He did it with an axe. He said the memory of the act came back to him gradually, but that he did not know anything at the time he was committing the act as he was out of his mind.

Dr. McCann was recalled and testified that "emotional insanity" was recognized, but the development of a motive for the commission of a crime would do away with the plea of impulsive insanity.

Mr. Swartzwelder—How long has emotional insanity been recognized in the medical profession. Witness—About twenty-five or thirty years.

Mr. Swartzwelder—Just about the time it has been recognized in law.

Judge Stowe—It has been recognized in law—well since some men became suspicious of their wives and shot somebody. (Laughter.)

The witness on cross examination said that "impulsive insanity" did not always exhibit its effects subsequently in the physical condition of the patient.

District Attorney Bayne,—Well doctor, is it not now recognized that the doctrine of absolute free will is not generally recognized; in other words, do not latest scientific developments tend to show that there is no absolute freedom in the actions of the human will—that some times the rule of necessitarianism holds, and some times that of liberterianism. (Great laughter.)

Mr. Swarzwelder—Now you're getting theological, and starting a new question.

District Attorney.—Not at all. It's a doctrine that was established long before this "emotional insanity," theory.

Judge Stowe (laughing)—I don't know but that's open to dispute. It might suit Brother Sterrett's Predestination, but my Methodism couldn't stand it. [Renewed laughter.]

The witness was then allowed to leave the stand without answering this "stunner," and the Court adjourned until this morning.

THE PROHIBITIONISTS

The Meet in Convention but Choose no Ticket—Adjournment to July 22.

In pursuance to the call issued on the 22d of May last, the Prohibitionists of Allegheny county gathered in Convention in the rooms of the Christian Temperance Alliance, corner of Penn avenue and Sixth street, yesterday morning, Mr. W. B. Ross, presiding. The proceedings were opened by Rev. Dr. Swift leading in prayer. The following Committee on Credentials was then appointed: Messrs. Powell, Hershberger, Warren, Wilkinson and Motheral.

On permanent organization, the following committee of seven were then appointed by the chair. D. A. Green, Rogers, W. H. Phipps, Wm. Elliott, Long, H. B. Murphy, Dr. O. L. Miller, and Jonathan Gallagher was chosen chairman.

Mr. Rabe moved for a committee of five on resolutions and platform. An objection being made, Mr. Rabe withdrew his motion.

A collection was then taken for a dinner for the Convention, which the ladies of the W. C. T. U. prepared.

Mr. Andrew Bryce, the party arrested with the "33" at Little & Mechling's, then arose and stated that the W. C. T. U.'s had authorized him to collect funds for their cause, and that such funds were much needed.

The report of the Committee on Delegates, read by Mr. McConnigle, showed that one hundred and twenty-one were present.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as follows: President, John Gallagher, of Allegheny; Vice Presidents, Dr. Nesbitt, of Allegheny, Dr. Kennedy, of the Twenty-fifth ward, Pittsburgh, Rev. McCready, of McKeesport, Geo. Finley, of East Liberty, Dr. Agnew and John O'Neil; Secretaries, J. W. Wightman, Wm. Hill and the reporters. The President was then called on to come forward. After doing so, Mr. Gallagher briefly thanked the meeting, and asked that business be at once proceeded with.

DOWN TO BUSINESS.

Mr. W. B. Ross moved for a committee of five on Resolutions and Platform with Dr. Swift as chairman. Carried.

Mr. Murphy moved that speeches be limited to five minutes. Carried.

The following Committee on Resolutions and Platform was then chosen: Dr. Swift, chairman, Luther Kaufman, W. B. Ross, Geo. Finley, T. H. Rabe, Jos. Turner, Jos. Wilson. The Committee retired and business proceeded.

Mr. B. F. Swayne moved to adjourn till the second week in July.

Mr. Baird objected decidedly. He wanted to know who were voters